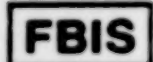


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20 NOVEMBER 1986

Southeast Asia Report



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LAOS

WEEKLY CONVERSATION ON RELATIONS WITH THAILAND

BK050939 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Weekly conversation between "Comrade Ka" and "Comrade Han"]

[Excerpt]

[Ka] How about the issue of Lao-Thai relations? Is there any progress, comrade?

[Han] On this matter, on the 25th of last month...

[Ka] You mean September?

[Han] Yes, in September, comrade. PASASON newspaper published the LPDR Foreign Ministry's aide-memoire mentioning the announcement issued by the LPDR Council of Ministers on 5 August. It once again affirms that now is a favorable time for the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand to resume talks with a view to normalizing and improving in all respects the relations between the two countries. For its part, the LPDR is ready to do everything possible at both the national and local levels to create favorable conditions to strengthen mutual understanding and mutual trust between the two sides. The aide-memoire also mentions letters exchanged between His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and His Excellency Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. In addition, on 25 September, Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of the LPDR delegation to the 41st UN General Assembly session, met with Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister and head of the delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand to the UN General Assembly, at UN headquarters in New York to exchange views with the purpose of normalizing and improving bilateral relations in accordance with the spirit of the letters of the chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

[Ka] I see. What new steps were taken at the talks, comrade?

[Han] At these talks Souban Salitthilat proposed that the Thai Foreign Ministry appoint a technical delegation to discuss with the Lao side and prepare for a high-level meeting between the two governments to decide on firm principles for the restoration, maintenance, and further strengthening of neighborly and fraternal relations of friendship between the two countries.

[Ka] What was the Thai side's attitude toward the meeting?

[Han] Regarding this issue, Sitthi Sawetsila expressed his (?pleasure) and agreed to send high-level Foreign Ministry officials and other people concerned to Vientiane. That is all I know, comrade. Do you have any other questions to ask me?

[Ka] Well, I do not have any problem.

[Han] We can talk later if there are other topics for discussion.

[Ka] Then I have to say goodbye to you.

[Han] Good luck, comrade.

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CSO: 4206/21

LAOS

'SANG'-'SAT' DIALOGUE VIEWS BOAT RACE WITH THAILAND

BK211506 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Feature on conversation between "Uncle Sang and Uncle Sat"--recorded,
date not given]

[Excerpt] [Sang] By the way, uncle, I have heard that a Lao-Thai friendship boat race was organized yesterday. Is that true, uncle?

[Sat] Yes, uncle. But, I did not go and see it.

[Sang] Oh! You did not see it, either?

[Sat] No, uncle. The event took place over in Nong Khai. I have also heard about this friendship boat race between Laos and Thailand from those who went to see the race. I met them last night. According to them, the race was organized between Vientiane and Nong Khai. It was held in Nong Khai because the Thai side was the host. There were six boats altogether from each side taking part in the race.

[Sang] I see.

[Sat] The results of the competition are that three Lao teams won over Thai teams and that three Thai teams also won over our Lao teams. Details are as follows: Both women's teams of our Lao side beat the Thai teams and one of our four men's teams won while the other three lost to the Thai teams. So, the final result was a tie--three from each side won and other three from each side lost.

[Sang] Oh! It was a tie.

[Sat] Yes, uncle, it was a tie. Those are all the details I heard from them.

[Sang] That is good enough, uncle. Well, uncle, it is now almost 12:30. I think it is about time for me to go. I will probably go to see the traditional boat race at Vatchan ferry. It is being organized there.

[Sat] I also would like to see it. Let me come along, uncle.

[Sant] Good, uncle. Let us go, then.

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CSO: 4206/21

LAOS

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN MESSAGE OF THANKS--I extend sincere thanks to you for your congratulations extended to me on the occasion of my election as minister of foreign affairs. I am convinced that with the joint efforts of the foreign ministries of our two countries, we will continuously contribute to the development of relations between Romania and Laos and in the international arena. I take this opportunity to wish you good health and success in your work. ["Recent" message of thanks from Ioan Totu, foreign minister of Romania, to Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs] [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 30 Oct 86 BK]

PARTY BUILDING IN BOLIKHAMSAI--Bolikhamsai is a newly created province. While consolidating work in other fields, the province is also paying special attention to carrying out the party building and development work, aimed at stepping up party leadership at the grass-roots level. In the past, party units and foundations have paid attention to consolidating and guiding the political and organizational line of thinking and work methods, educating party members to firmly grasp and appreciate the party's line and policy and to know how to apply them to organizing and guiding work in the localities in detail. At present, there are 99 party units with 1,128 party members working in many production foundations. Of these, 7 guidance party units have provided leadership to agricultural cooperatives. Twenty-seven cantons have guidance party units, 9 cantons have grass-roots party units, and 245 villages have party members among their inhabitants. The consolidation of the party leadership work at this level has resulted in the strengthening of the dictatorial regime in the province, thus becoming a strong force for gradually promoting production movements and defending and building the local entity. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Oct 86 BK]

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CSO: 4206/21

THAILAND

SITTHI, CHIRAYU DISCUSS ASEAN-EC MEETING RESULTS

BK241105 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya returned from the ASEAN-EC meeting in Indonesia and arrived at Bangkok Airport this evening [22 October]. At the meeting it was agreed that a joint investment committee be set up to promote trade and investment between the two groupings. The two ministers told reporters about the results of the meeting as follows:

[Begin Sitthi recording] It is apparent that the meeting stressed investment. The European Community wants to invest more in ASEAN countries. We discussed general economic issues including economic cooperation between ASEAN and the EC. Last October the ASEAN and EC economic ministers met in Bangkok. After the meeting at the Hilton Hotel, the European Community appointed a high-level committee to consider ways to increase EC investment in this region. At present, the EC countries which are investing here are Germany, the UK, and the Netherlands. They want to compete with the United States and Japan, but they lack information on investment in this region. [End Sitthi recording]

[Begin Chirayu recording] They believe that their economy will improve this year. They told us that this is the opportunity for the ASEAN countries, in particular Thailand, to export more to their countries. In fact, they have also noticed that our exports to the EC have increased. Thailand can export more industrial products to the EC countries at present and in the near future without having to make any extra effort. As Minister Sitthi told you, the EC delegates at the meeting realized that the agricultural exporting countries, which have been affected by the fall of crop prices and the subsidizing measures imposed by developed nations, are having problems. However, solutions to these problems cannot be achieved immediately. At least, they are aware of the problems. Some countries even promised to reduce their production. They will produce just enough to meet domestic demand and refrain from dumping products into the world market at low prices. We are pleased to hear that they have come to realize how they have created problems for us. We should be present at all international forums so as to make them do as they say. In other words, they must reduce their production. If their cost of production is higher than ours, they should not compete with us.

This is the result of the bargaining at the meeting in Geneva in line with the agreement on further negotiations which was made at (Punta del Este). Every country has pledged to carry out the good spirit of that meeting and agreed to hold talks as soon as possible.

Regarding investment, the EC countries, as Minister Sitthi said a moment ago, are becoming richer as the result of their economic recovery. They are aware that they are the third in investment in this region, much less than others. Therefore, they want to invest more in ASEAN countries. This is a good coincidence, because we ourselves are experiencing the problems of unemployment. Foreign investment can generate more jobs for the people.
[End Chirayu recording]

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CSO: 4207/41

THAILAND

EDITORIAL WARNS JAPANESE AID ONLY FOR VITAL WORKS

BK300946 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 27 Oct 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Japan and Its Financial Role"]

[Text] Over the past 2 to 3 years, Japan has made itself a full economic power. Besides exports, trade expansion, and investment in countries all over the world, Japan is playing an important role in international finance.

Japan's technological development in recent years has contributed to its rapid market expansion. Japan has earned a huge trade surplus and thus become a big millionaire. With the extra money, Japan has taken the destiny of third-world countries, including Thailand, into its hands.

We hope that Japan will help third-world countries, especially Thailand, solve their economic problems effectively with the monetary measures Japan has. Sometimes, we are perplexed by Japan, wondering what its purpose is in trying to press the Thai Government to invest in various projects although it has no budget for them.

Evidently, the debt situation will bind Thailand with Japan for a long time in the future. Japan expressed its interest in some of the projects of the Eastern Seaboard Program in Thailand, especially the fertilizer project. But to what extent will those projects benefit Thailand? We should not commit ourselves to Japanese assistance if it is not of great benefit to the Thai Government.

When we commit ourselves to Japanese loans, especially the government-to-government loans through OECF, we risk losing our bargaining power to the Japanese Government. Moreover, it seems that Japan is trying to take advantage of us by all means, including the hiring of consultant firms and the import of machines and tools.

The Thai Government should try to ask Japan to provide Thailand with financial assistance for projects really needed by the country--that is, for the projects which will create jobs, use local raw materials, and depend less on imported machinery. The yen loans with low interest rates for such projects would benefit the country in the long run.

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CSO: 4207/41

THAILAND

CHAWALIT STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT SUPPORT VIEWED

BK281033 Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 26 Oct 86 pp 4, 5

[Article: "Political Conflicts Are Prevailing; A Voice From Chawalit Yongchaiyut"]

[Excerpt] It is an admitted fact that the military is more powerful than the political sector. It was the military that helped mediate between the prime minister-to-be and the political parties which agreed to form a coalition government during the recent government formation. In this connection, no matter what the Army chief says regarding politics, everyone would pay a great attention to it.

The Army commander recently expressed his concern saying the future looks rather grim as political conflicts are at peak.

By 'conflict,' the Army chief probably meant the outcome of the opposition parties' no-confidence debate against Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro. The Democrat Party, which is a government party, abstained from the vote. That was tantamount to giving a no-confidence vote to the minister indirectly.

Apart from that mentioned, there seem to be no other political problems. Both the government and the opposition parties are doing their duties within the limit of their responsibilities under the principle of democracy. In seeking a no-confidence session to grill the government, the opposition followed the established procedures, and the outcome of the session was satisfactory to all.

Concerning the voting, the Democrat, Chat Thai, or Social Action Parties had their respective authority in making their decision. The Democrat Party abstained because it was still unsatisfied with the explanation given by Minister Surat. As a result, the no-confidence votes cast by the opposition parties were less than half of the number of parliamentarians. It is now up to the Social Action Party and to Mr Surat whether they are content with the voting. This is a matter of their political etiquette.

The conflict that exists is therefore the conflict between the Democrat Party and the Social Action Party. There are four parties in the coalition. Besides, there are many other parties which are ready to join the government if only they are asked by Prime Minister Prem.

The conflict between the Social Action Party and the Democrat Party will become a problem if only the Social Action Party wants it. This is because the Social Action Party suffered the vote of abstention by the Democrat Party. Anyway, it is unlikely that the Social Action Party would drag the issue on as it is a small party of only 51 MP's.

Now talking about the internal conflict within the Democrat Party and a possible repercussion on the government stability, it is clear that the party itself is fully aware of this and has been trying to keep its infighting from affecting the entire government, as the party still wants to remain in the coalition. The party's unanimous vote of abstention at the no-confidence session against Surat reflects that the party has put aside its inner conflicts when it comes to a problem involving the entire government.

The existing political conflict is therefore nothing to worry about. Although this consequently resulted in a rejection by the Parliament of the motion calling for constitutional amendments supported by most parties, the conflict is not that big a problem. On the other hand, the Parliament's rejection of the constitutional amendment motion should rather be good news for those who do not support the amendments. The government itself is not to be blamed since the motion was sponsored by political parties.

The prime minister, General Prem Tinsulanon, himself does not look worried. Reportedly, the prime minister already planned an option for the government--that is, Minister once the budget bill passes the parliament.

According to a THAI RAT report on 15 October, Gen Chawalit said: "I want to say that if the government does wrong things or does not take a correct stand, no amount of support will be able to save it. Therefore the government must behave correctly as well. If we feel that something is wrong, we must make it known, and vice versa. It must be clear that support for the government must be straightforward. The time when we have to say that every government action is correct has passed--I will assume responsibility for the consequences." Whether Gen Chawalit's comment means a hint that the commerce minister should resign, nobody can tell except Gen Chawalit himself.

Speaking in general, the political atmosphere at present does not reflect any serious conflict. Differences of opinions are normal in a democratic system. On the contrary, it is impossible to achieve a unity in thinking in a democratic system. Uniformity in thinking is possible only under dictatorship.

Gen Chawalit must really be concerned about the stability of the government as he said: "Speaking as Armed Forces, I have a close relationship with the government and I support the government."

In this connection, it is natural that Gen Chawalit must have a profound relationship with this government. Former Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot said in an interview given to NAEON newspaper on 17 October with reference to Gen Chawalit: "How could it be possible for him to topple the government he founded with his own hands."

Anyway, Gen Chawalit may not know that his concern itself could generate a feeling of distrust in the political atmosphere and shatter the government stability, and this is not good for anyone.

In his capacity as the leader of the Army, Gen Chawalit can say: "I will assume responsibility in case of any consequences." However, concerning political problems involving the government, it is the government leader and the political parties which must look after the problems. The government leader and the political parties must be given freedom, free from any interference, except for the checking by the legislative power. Otherwise, people will tend to misunderstand that there is another power more important than the government and that the Prem government must listen to it. Otherwise, the government will not get support from it.

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CSO: 4207/41

THAILAND

COLUMNIST ON MILITARY CLAIMS OF COMMUNIST THREAT

BK290949 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 29 Oct 86 p 6

[Aphichat Sakdiset's Column]

[Text] During the Supreme Command Information Office's 22 October news conference, Colonel Somsak Sanyakanthon, representative of the 1st Army Region, briefed reporters on communist insurgency in the area under the 1st Army Region's responsibility during the period 1 September to 15 October. He said that the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] has now realized that it must end its armed struggle and turn to peaceful and democratic means allowed by the government. Therefore, it will try to exploit and make full use of the parliamentary system. Moreover, he added, the CPT will infiltrate and unite with existing political parties to form a united front so that it will be able to send its members to influence the formation of the country's government and destroy its opponents.

On 15 October, Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut informed Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat that the CPT still poses an internal threat to the country. The belief that the CPT has already been eliminated and is no longer in a position to renew its armed struggle has led many government officials to behave improperly. Should the CPT be revived, the situation will be very serious, and it will be difficult for government officials to normalize it.

The statements by the two Army officers have puzzled the general public because over the past few years communist insurgency has been less violent and has ceased to be regarded as the country's major problem.

As for Gen Chawalit, it is believed that his statement was aimed at creating political pressure on the government, which can affect the decision on the controversy over the commerce portfolio.

Although the military and the government have now basically defeated the CPT, it is undeniable that it is still "necessary" for the military to conjure up the evil spirit of the CPT for its own purposes under certain circumstances.

As a matter of fact, the conflicts within the CPT and the effectiveness of government policy No. 66/23 since 1978 has made the outlawed party disappear from the public memory. At this time, it is inconceivable that the CPT

could again become the country's No. 1 enemy while the democratic administrative system is being developed correctly.

However, since the military has been fighting the communists for such a long time, it believes that the CPT is still a problem that can have repercussions nationwide.

Many policies such as Nos. 66/23, 5/24, 65/25, and 47/29 have been applied to defeat the CPT. They have reflected the magnitude of the problem. The sophisticated and changing strategies have often led the people to wonder who the military are fighting.

Meanwhile, the fighters against communism have also learned the trick of using communist insurgency as a lever to further their political interests. It seems that the goal of their effort to defeat the communists is to set up a new democratic system themselves.

The military often thinks that it knows and understands the country's economic, political, social problems better than other people. Some Army officers who are known as advocates of democracy have on occasion openly rejected the capacity of political institutes such as the government, National Assembly, political parties, and legally elected members of Parliament to solve problems. They have then used this rejection as an excuse to spread panic among the people.

However, nobody knows whether Gen Chawalit and the officer from the 1st Army Region have any evidence to prove their assertions about the possible revival of the CPT. In particular, their claim that the CPT has infiltrated legal political parties will not only tremendously tarnish the latter's image but also confuse the people. Such statements do not contribute to the development of the country's democratic system.

It is necessary for the military to give an urgent, clear explanation of this matter. The military will have to revise its stand if such statements were made as part of its political "game" to discredit political institutions or to create the conditions for it to play a role in politics.

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CSO: 4207/41

THAILAND

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH HAITI--The Prime Minister's Office issues the following announcement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Haiti. With their desire to further promote the existing friendly relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and Haiti, the Governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and Haiti have agreed to establish normal diplomatic relations from 30 October 1986. The exchange of diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level will be made later. Announced on 30 October 1986. Signed: General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Oct 86 BK]

GOVERNMENT REVENUE, EXPENDITURE--The Finance Ministry reported a revenue of 211,229.3 million baht during the 1986 fiscal year--October 1985--September 1986. The government's expenditure stood at 184,583.8 million baht. That means the government's income last year was 26,645.5 million baht higher than its expenditure. During the fiscal year, the Finance Ministry borrowed a total of 45,990.2 million baht in loans. It paid up to 9,317.3 million in capital repayments for loans. The government's loans stood at 36,672.9 million baht net. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 17 Oct 86 BK]

EGYPTIAN DEPUTY MINISTER VISITS--Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Ministry M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi on 27 October hosted a luncheon in honor of the visiting Egyptian deputy foreign minister for Asian affair, Muhammad Wafa' Hijazi, at the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry permanent secretary and the visiting Egyptian deputy foreign minister also exchanged views on general topics concerning the economic and political situation in South-east Asia and the Middle East. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 28 Oct 86 BK]

MINISTER ON MEETING WITH UK'S JOPLING--British Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food Michael Jopling, accompanied by representatives of British livestock and agriculture companies using modern technology, paid a courtesy call on Commerce Minister Police Captain Surat Osathankhro on 27 October. Reporting on the meeting, Pol Capt Surat said he requested British help in improving agricultural production for Thai private companies. He also discussed the tapioca quota Thailand obtained from the EC with the visitors. The British minister congratulated Thailand for the adequate quota and conditions it received. The commerce minister said he asked the British minister to negotiate for an increased tapioca quota for Thailand. But the British minister explained to him that the EC now has as much as 18 million tons in

grain surplus, and this will worsen in the next few years. Although it is aware of the use of tapioca as animal feed, he said the British Government would have difficulty politically negotiating for Thailand. Pol Capt Surat said he discussed Thailand's export of frozen boneless chicken with the British minister. The British Government has sent experts to observe the production and sanitation of the product in Thailand. The commerce minister assured them of the quality of Thailand's product and told them that Japan, FRG, and the Netherlands are Thailand's customers of frozen chicken meat. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 28 Oct 86 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT CHINA--Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry Information Department Samphan Kokilanon disclosed that Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will visit the PRC from 20 to 25 November to strengthen bilateral ties and cooperation between Thailand and the PRC. The foreign minister's party will include representatives from the Thai private sector. The foreign minister and his party will also visit China's economic zones during this visit. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 2 Nov 86 BK]

/9716

CSO: 4207/41

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

THANG GREETS POLISH MINISTER--Phnom Penh, 14 Oct (SPK)--Bou Thang, minister of defense of the PRK, sent warm greetings to his Polish counterpart, Florian Siwichi, on the 43d founding anniversary of the Polish Army (12 October). The message said, among other things: During these past 43 years under the wise leadership of the Polish United Workers Party, the Polish Army has won brilliant successes in the defense and reconstruction of its socialist fatherland. Together with the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact--with the Soviet Union as the solid bastion--the Polish Army has foiled all hostile activities conducted by imperialist forces, thus contributing to firmly defending peace and stability in Europe and the world. In conclusion, Minister Bou Thang voiced his firm belief that the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the armed forces of the two countries will strengthen with each passing day in the interest of peace and socialism. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0352 GMT 14 Oct 86 BK]

COMMUNICATIONS, POST COURSE--Phnom Penh, 31 Oct (SPK)--A course on communications and post was recently opened in Phnom Penh for 131 trainees from various interested services. Since liberation, some 1,000 workers in the communications and postal services of various provinces in the country have already been trained. The course, the sixth of this type since 1979, is divided into two sections with duration of 1 year and 1 and 1/2 years respectively. At the opening session, Tie Banh, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of communications, transport, and posts, urged the trainees to bring success to their study to heighten their professional capability so as to serve well the work of national defense and reconstruction. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1147 GMT 31 Oct 86 BK]

WATER POISONING REPORT--Phnom Penh, 4 Oct (SPK)--"Voice of America" on 29 September quoted Khmer Rouge radio which alleged that on 13 September Vietnamese troops had poisoned sources of drinking water in a Cambodian village in Siem Reap Province, killing 23 people, most of them children. One recalls that the United States has many times slanderously accused Vietnam of using toxic chemical products in Cambodia. However, each time these accusations had been rejected by public opinion even in the United States. By quoting such a lie of reactionary Cambodians, "Voice of America" has joined hands with Beijing and Thailand in slandering Vietnam. These allegations are aimed at covering up criminal acts of those who strongly lend their hands to reactionary Cambodians against the Cambodian people's rebirth and at confusing world opinion which demands a trial of genocide crimes of the Pol Pot clique. [SPK commentary: "A Mean Slander of the United States"--SPK headline] [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 4 Oct 86 BK]

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY SPENDING INCREASE

OW290727 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 29 Oct--"The Reagan administration's program for military spending, the largest in history, in the current fiscal year has shed more light on its outmoded way of thinking, namely to intensify the arms race to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and realize its reactionary neo-globalism," says the daily NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says:

"While paying lip-service about its efforts for disarmament and world peace, the White House has in fact accelerated its arms race to an unprecedented scale. The huge military budget amounting to 292 billion dollars is an unrefutable manifestation of the Reagan administration's wicked design."

"To carry out research projects on the production of new-type nuclear weapons," the paper remarks, "the Pentagon has earmarked a great sum of a big part money in the 1987 fiscal year, up by 24 percent over 1986. Modernization of conventional arms has been regarded as one of its key programs. Besides, the Pentagon has also decided to spend billions of dollars on implementing the program for rearming chemical weapons, especially the manufacturing of a new generation of such weapons."

"With its dangerous plan for greater military spending, Washington has revealed its own dark schemes to produce more mass destruction weapons and pursue the policy of arms race. This policy will meet with resolute condemnation of all peace-loving nations," the paper notes.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

RADIO VIEWS U.S.-THAI WAR RESERVE STOCKPILE PLAN

BK310400 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Station "analysis" on U.S.-Thai War Reserve Stockpile Plan]

[Text] Realities have shown that not now that the United States and Thailand decided to set up a munitions reserve stockpile in Thailand to serve the armies of the two countries in case of emergency, but since last April at their meeting in Bangkok U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon agreed on the establishment of this arsenal. [sentence as heard]

Of late, Admiral Ronald Hays, commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, made public that decision. The setting up of a U.S. arsenal in Thailand is a concrete evidence showing that the Reagan administration still schemes to stage a comeback in Southeast Asia after its defeat in Vietnam 11 years ago.

In a recent issue THE NEW YORK TIMES said there are three events showing that the United States is coming back to Thailand and Southeast Asia. Firstly, the United States conducted a joint military exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold" with Thailand in the Thai waters. Secondly, the United States openly saw to Thailand's weapons and necessary war means including F-16 planes. Thirdly, the United States stepped up the establishment of a munitions reserve stockpile in Thailand.

The paper analyzed that in Southeast Asia Thailand has a special important position because it has a common borderline with the Indochinese countries. In this region, Thailand is considered a frontline country in the anticommunist front. Thailand has accepted that mission and the free world also acknowledged that role of Thailand.

On the progress of the U.S. comeback to Southeast Asia, THE WASHINGTON POST quoted President Reagan's speech in Bali, Indonesia in May this year as saying that, to the Americans, Southeast Asia is still very important. This region has an important position to the U.S. strategy in Asia and the Pacific.

It is clear that the United States wants to come back to Southeast Asia not only to control and sabotage the revolutionary movement in Southeast Asia, but also to sabotage the revolutionary movement in Asia and the Pacific.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger calculated that in case of emergency the U.S. strength will be increased by U.S. military bases in the Philippines and Thailand. THE NEW YORK TIMES asserted that 10 years ago the United States suffered heavy setbacks and had to withdraw from Indochina--part of Southeast Asia. That lesson is still fresh in many people's minds. So, to stage a comeback to Southeast Asia in such a situation is not easy.

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ARMY PAPER CRITICIZES U.S.-JAPAN EXERCISES

OW311637 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 31 Oct--The army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today says that the Japan-U.S. military exercise currently held in the area of the northernmost Japanese island of Hokkaido have opened a period of overt military cooperation between the two countries, in which Japan plays the key role in the Asian-Pacific military strategy of the United States.

The paper notes that the Nakasone administration has [word indistinct] into its new military adventures. It also notes that every new adventure deployed by the United States and Japan is aimed at spear-heading at the Soviet Union, causing tense confrontations in international relations, and that Washington is striving to draw Tokyo into its orbit of opposing the Soviet Union.

The paper continues: "Progressive public opinion in the world supports the Soviet Union's policy of detente and disarmament. The speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist party of the Soviet Union in Vladivostok has met the legitimate peace aspiration of hundreds of millions of people in Asia and the Pacific. Many countries, international and social organizations in the region have had concrete and practical deeds to support that important peace initiative. On the contrary, the United States and Japan, instead of making any active contribution to improving the world situation, have made it tenser."

"Strengthening the U.S.-Japan military collusion and broadening the scale of their joint military exercises has exposed their warlike nature," the paper stresses, adding:

"The U.S.-Japan sabre-rattling move is a blatant challenge to the world public and runs counter to the aspiration for peace of the people in the region and the whole progressive mankind."

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

UN ENVOY TERMS EXPULSION OF SOVIETS 'DANGEROUS'

OW030858 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 3 Nov--The acting head of the Vietnam permanent mission to the United Nations, Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat described the U.S. expulsion of 25 members of the Soviet permanent missions to the international organization as an extremely dangerous move.

He was speaking at an urgent meeting on 30 October of the UN Committee for Relations with Host Country (CRHC) on the recent U.S. decision to reduce the staff of the missions of the Soviet Union, Byelorussia and Ukraine to the United Nations. Bui Xuan Nhat called upon the CRHC to take concrete measures to prevent the U.S. Government's groundless act--a violation of international law and discrimination against a number of permanent missions, particularly the Soviet missions.

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NHAN DAN MARKS DATE OF SRV-USSR TREATY

OW030751 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 3 Nov--"The communists and entire people of Vietnam sincerely thank the fraternal Soviet people for their fine sentiments toward and wholehearted assistance to Vietnam over the past decades, especially in national construction and defence at present," says NHAN DAN today.

In a frontpaged editorial marking the eighth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries, the paper says:

"The Soviet Union's aid to Vietnam was double in the past five years as against the corresponding previous period and is planned to keep the same rate in the 1986-90 period. The Soviet Union has helped Vietnam build many key projects of the national economy including power stations, oil-producing industry, coal, chemistry, building materials, engineering and agriculture."

"Moreover," the paper says, "Vietnam has always received the Soviet Union's approval of and support for its effort to reorganize the economic structure to overcome difficulties and stabilize the socio-economic situation."

With its renovation of economic management, better use of Soviet aid, and successful implementation of cooperation plans, especially the trade agreements between the two countries, Vietnam will surge ahead in socialist construction. To this end responsible branches and services should pay adequate attention to carrying out all plans of cooperation with the Soviet Union with ever higher efficiency."

The paper goes on:

"The Vietnamese and Soviet parties and governments have always shared identical views on international issues. The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, an historical event in the Soviet people's political life, has demonstrated a new way of thinking bearing revolutionary and scientific characters. The congress's decisions have given a strong fillip to the development in the Soviet Union and the international situation at large. The party and people of Vietnam highly value and fully support the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace expressed by many major and concrete peace initiatives and its

dynamic and effective diplomatic activities in the interests of peace and prosperity of humankind."

On the Southeast Asian issue, the paper notes that Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have always coordinated their actions with the Soviet Union in foiling all dark schemes and moves of the imperialists and other reactionary forces and making Southeast Asia a peaceful, stable and cooperative region.

NHAN DAN goes on: "To consolidate and strengthen the special friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union has always been the cornerstone of Vietnam's foreign policy and the sentiments of the entire Vietnamese people. Vietnam considers them a factor guaranteeing the success of its national construction and defence, thus contributing to increasing the strength of the socialist community, consolidating its national independence, and firmly defending the position of socialism on the Indochinese peninsula."

"The Vietnamese people are resolved to do all they can for the further development of the special friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union," the paper says in conclusion.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

ARTICLE LOOKS AT STATE OF RELATIONS WITH INDIA

BK010911 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Oct 86

["Article on the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India"]

[Text] The Indo-Vietnam friendship and cooperation stems from a pure and loyal relationship, from the mutual understanding and respect between the two nations who share many similarities in historic circumstances and in the characteristics of their people.

This relationship, built and cultivated by President Ho Chi Minh and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, has been constantly developed generation after generation in the two countries.

The economic and trade cooperation between Vietnam and India, built on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, meets the economic demands of each country.

Even as the Vietnamese were resisting U.S. aggression, economic cooperations between the two countries was established, beginning with the visit to Vietnam by a delegation of Indian agricultural cadres in October 1973 to inquire into the possibility of cooperation in agriculture and stock breeding.

In an article sent to the Indira Gandhi Museum entitled 'Indira Gandhi, India's (?Living Image),' Vietnamese Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong wrote: the close bonds between the Vietnamese and the Indian people, cultivated by President Ho Chi Minh and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, radiates their [word indistinct], loyalty, and mutual comprehension and respect typical of relations between the two peoples associated by many similarities in their national history and temperament.

At present both peoples have struggled shoulder to shoulder for the independence and prosperity of their respective nations, for peace, and friendship with other peoples. Never will the Vietnamese people forget that throughout their resistance to aggression Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and the Indian people have constantly stood by their side in hardship [words indistinct] encouragement and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the construction and defense of their homeland. The encouragement of the Joint Vietnam-India Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which held its first session in New Delhi

in 1982, has helped expand the relations between the two countries in many fields.

In the future we will expand the cooperation in developing exports. Other forms of cooperation will also be considered, such as cooperation in production through the import of materials and sale of finished products, joint ventures in production and export and import and the use of foreign capital and technologies. We will also strive to increase the export of items needed by India.

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YOUTH UNION SIGNS COOPERATION ACCORD WITH PRK COUNTERPARTS

OW300757 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 30 Oct--The youth unions of Vietnam and Kampuchea have signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation in culture, newspaper printing and propaganda work.

The agreement for the 1986-90 period was finalized in Phnom Penh during a recent visit to Kampuchea by a Vietnamese youth delegation led by Ha Quang Du, second secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

While in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese delegation was received on separate occasion by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of Kampuchea, and Sam Sundoeun, acting secretary of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union and president of the Association of Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea.

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PALESTINIAN DELEGATION BEGINS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

OW301802 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 30 Oct--A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) led by Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, [name as received] Politburo member and assistant secretary general of the DFLP, arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples.

It was received by Tran Lam, member of the CPV Central Committee and presidium member of the host committee; Do Van Tai, deputy head of the CPV CC's international department; and Prof. Pham Khac Quang, president of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Palestinian People.

Sa'id Khalil al Masri, charge d'affaires A.I. [name as received] of the PLO office in Hanoi, was present.

Today, the guests had working sessions with leading officials of the host committee. The two sides exchanged views on international and regional issues of common concern.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

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HANOI SENDS GREETINGS ON ALGERIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW311602 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 31 Oct--Vietnamese party and state leaders today extended their warm greetings to Algerian leaders on the occasion of the 32nd National Day of the democratic and popular Republic of Algeria.

The message, jointly signed by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, was addressed to President Bendjedid Chadli, Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, and National Assembly President Rabi'h Bitat. It says:

"Over the past years, under the leadership of the National Liberation Front Party and the Algerian government headed by General Secretary Bendjedid Chadli, the Algerian people have won important victories in consolidating national independence and making Algeria a prosperous country. The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice over these victories and sincerely wish the Algerian people new and still greater successes, thus making active contributions to the common struggle of the Arab people, the African people and the world people as a whole against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, apartheid, and other reactionary forces, for national independence and social progress."

The message wishes the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Algeria further consolidation and development.

Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a congratulatory message to his Algerian counter-part, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

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VIETNAM

TALK HELD IN HANOI ON ALGERIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW311614 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 31 Oct--A talk on Algeria's land and people was held at the Hanoi Polytechnic today to mark Algeria's 32nd National Day (Nov. 1).

Speaker was Algerian ambassador to Vietnam Seferdjeli Aissa. He recalled the historic event on November 1, 1954, when the Algerian people under the leadership of the National Liberation Front rose up to struggle for national independence and liberation. Over the past 32 years, he said, with their creative and industrious labour the Algerian people have implemented many socio-economic development plans, creating a radical change in the country and constantly raising their living standard.

The Algerian ambassador reaffirmed his country's determination to step up the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, Zionism and apartheid. He expressed the hope for further promotion of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Algeria.

The talk was jointly sponsored by the Vietnam committee for solidarity and friendship with other peoples, the Vietnam AAPSO committee and the Vietnam-Algeria Friendship Association.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

UN DELEGATE CONDEMNS CAPITALIST 'UNFAIR' TRADE

OW300753 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 30 Oct--"The international community has absolutely condemned the developed capitalist countries unfair economic policy and pressure posed on the developing nations," said Vietnam's UN representative Le Huu Hung.

In a UN general debate on 28 October on "International Economic Development and Cooperation," the Vietnamese representative pointed out that flying in the face of the UN charter, the imperialist forces have tried by all means to prevent the economic development of young independent nations, particularly, the recent U.S. trade embargo on Nicaragua.

Le Huu Hung condemned the imperialist forces for having applied compulsory economic measures against developing countries together with their military support or military aid to rebel forces against sovereign governments with a view to destabilizing the economy and security of developing countries, among them Nicaragua and Lybia.

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UN DELEGATE SPEAKS AGAINST MERCENARY ACTIVITIES

OW300755 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 30 Oct--Vietnam holds that the need for an international convention outlawing mercenary activities remains urgent in view of their threat posed to world peace and security.

This comes in a speech by Vietnamese representative Nguyen Qui Binh at the 28 October UN debate on the drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries.

He further said that mercenaries have been used and are being used as a tool aimed at undermining the political independence and territorial integrity of the developing countries and obstructing the national liberation movement in the world.

"Vietnam," Nguyen Qui Binh continued, "deems it necessary that the ad-hoc committee on the drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries should devote in its next session more time and closer attention to issues, particularly the question of defining a mercenary. The committee should concentrate on the legal aspects of those issues so far [word indistinct] by unjustified political attempts on the part of certain states."

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

UN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS ON WOMENS' ISSUE

OW311643 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 31 Oct--For women all over the world who account for more than half of mankind, peace is an uppermost requirement, a sine qua non for the realization of equality and development, said Nguyen Thi Nha, representative of Vietnam at the United Nations, at a debate on 28 October on the elimination of discrimination against women.

Mrs Nha said that 1986 has witnessed "tireless efforts by all peace-loving people including women aimed at halting the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and consolidating and strengthening international peace and security. It is indeed a heartening event when the committee on the elimination of discrimination against women adopted a resolution calling upon all state parties to the convention to show their commitment to peace and to the advancement of women."

She expressed great concern over the situation of the women in Africa and Palestine, and sympathy with the struggle of Palestinian women for inviolable rights including the right to return to their native land.

She continued: "For those women and all those who are still living in the bonds of slavery under the regimes of repression throughout the world, who are deprived of the most elementary right that is the right to life, equality of the sexes and advancement of women are but empty words. In this respect, we call upon the international community to provide these women with adequate legal, humanitarian, medical and material assistance."

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES AAPSO DELEGATION

OW291722 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 29 Oct--Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, received in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday the visiting AAPSO delegation led by its General Secretary Nouri Abdul Razzak [name as received].

Speaking to his guests, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho expressed gratitude to the AAPSO and other progressive organizations the world over for their valuable support for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. He reiterated the Vietnamese people's wish for further friendship and cooperation with peoples of other Afro-Asian countries and the world as a whole. The Vietnamese leader voiced Vietnam's unswerving support for the world people's struggle to preserve peace and avert the danger of a nuclear war, and the movement for national independence, against the apartheid regime.

For their part, the guests praised the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for national independence and freedom in the past as well as their national construction at present. They acclaimed Vietnam's great contribution to the Afro-Asian peoples' struggle against imperialism and other national reactionary forces, for their legitimate rights and for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

They also voiced vigorous support for Vietnam's foreign and home policy and wished for brilliant success of the coming 6th C.P.V. Congress.

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OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE MOVEMENT REPORTS EFFORTS

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese Oct 86 pp 3, 4

[Article by Phong Quang: "The Situation of the Country, the Overseas Vietnamese Movement, and the Role of DOAN KET"]

[Text] Our country is experiencing some critical times. If it must be stated briefly, it is possible to say that all Vietnamese are enthusiastic over the destiny of their homeland and the lives of their compatriots, and all are both concerned and hopeful.

Concerned, extremely concerned, mixed with sorrow, anger and compassion, over the serious economic and social situation at home. The "serious" mistakes and shortcomings (as self-criticized by the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee) have caused the 'herently great objective difficulties (30 years of war, a backward economy, and an international background with many unfavorable aspects) to become increasingly heavy and complex, while simultaneously wasting the great advantages of international cooperation (tens of billions of rubles in Soviet aid and hundreds of millions of dollars in aid from international organizations). The defeat of the price-wage-money reform (which nearly everyone agreed was necessary) has stagnated the economic apparatus, and the lives of all classes of the people from the urban to the rural area have become wretched. Meanwhile, the things that the domestic press still call "negativisms" have become increasingly profound and prevalent each day: theft of government property, bribery, abuse of power, violation of the collective ownership rights of the people, and each agency and locality a kingdom competing with and trampling on each other. Under these conditions, the confidence of the people and the cadres has fearfully declined.

We hopefully and enthusiastically ask and seek an answer for the general question, "What can be done" For many months, with the preparations being made for the Sixth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party (to be held this December), there has risen within the country a movement of self-criticism, criticism and contributing opinions to the Party Congress that demands, as General Secretary Truong Chinh has emphasized, "renewal in many aspects: a renewal of thinking, especially economic thinking, a renewal of work procedures, and a renewal of organization and cadres." (Footnote 1) (Truong Chinh, in a speech given at a cadre conference (7-10 July 1986) to study the draft political report to be presented at the Sixth National Party Congress, NHAN DAN, 26 Jul 86) The primary cause of the illness has been found and named: bureaucratic and subsidized centralism with all of its complications--subjectivism, impatience, disregard

for the objective economic laws, recognizing the destination but not seeing the departure point, and completely forgetting the first secret of the Vietnamese revolution inherited from our forefathers, that "every position and policy must use the people as the root."

Completely changing the procedures of decades of "wartime socialism" touched with a little "barracks socialism" and a great deal of feudal, paternal and vainglorious ideology and practices to gradually build scientific socialism while simultaneously and urgently stabilizing production and stabilizing the lives of the people is a critical task and at the same time a time consuming, challenging and struggle process.

We hope and believe that the Sixth Party Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party will be an important step in the renewal, creating conditions for the subsequent steps. The policies promulgated since the beginning of this year, and the open discussion within the country, especially in the press--especially the press in Ho Chi Minh City--are pleasant signs. At the same time, achievement of the policies and discussions noted above has also allowed us to see the amplitude and "passive" resistance of the "impedance." The struggle is to renew and consequently is both a vital necessity to the country and an opportunity for our people.

Patriotic Movement of Overseas Vietnamese: What is Being Done?

Continuously for the past 40 years, the movement of overseas Vietnamese in France has made efforts to contribute to the independence and progress of all the people. The prouder we are of the victory of the two wars of resistance and the success of building and maintaining the country for 11 years under extremely difficult conditions, and the more understanding we are of the hardships of our compatriots, the more we clearly recognize our duty to contribute to the undertaking today.

As individuals living in a foreign country, what can we do to contribute to the renewal?

Of course, today as well as yesterday, those deciding the history of Vietnam and the fate of the nation are the people in the country, and the vanguard ranks: the Vietnam Communist Party. In recalling this simple truth, we only wish to avoid two absolutes in our thoughts and actions: the first is looking on ineffectively and thinking that, "On the outside, nothing can be done" (this way of thinking appeared in the two wars of resistance and was rejected by life); and the second absolute is believing oneself to be 100 percent involved and even wishing to "help" if not "counsel" the party and people in the country (this way of thinking, in many cases, originates from an enthusiasm and fervor for the country and the compatriots but when confronted with objective realism, swiftly leads to the first absolute of feeling impotent and then becoming a bystander).

Between these two absolutes is a piece of ground upon which every Vietnamese, although living far from the fatherland, can meet and join forces in work:

1. First is "raising the voice."

Not living in the country but maintaining relations with relatives, compatriots and colleagues there and regularly meeting new arrivals and also in direct contact with the outside world, we have the right and responsibility to voice our thoughts, opinions and aspirations concerning the Vietnam Communist Party and the government of Vietnam. Individuals have done this before and the Association of Vietnamese in France has had many occasions to do so (sometimes publicly announced but usually not). An individual who receives a reply and a dialogue will resolutely continue even when a reply is not possible and conversation is seen as difficult. When a reply is not received, a person often misunderstands and does not dare or want to continue. These days, while inside as well as outside the party, the trend toward "speaking the truth and speaking straightforwardly" has become irreversible despite still arrogant attack and retaliation (with their inevitable accomplice, flattery) in this or that location and at this level or another, we have a basis for boldly contributing our opinions, honestly and in a constructive spirit, on the large and small problems of the nation, and believe that they are a good contribution to the general discussion.

It is hoped that the Association of Vietnamese in France will strive to encourage its overseas compatriots to contribute their opinions, and each time requested, to transmit those contributions from beginning to end.

2. Presenting suggestions on policy.

As individuals and active groups in a foreign country, never holding political power, it is truly difficult to present perfect and correct policies, especially major policies. However, that is not a reason for our not striving to contribute policies or portions of policies related to the fields in which we have some understanding. There is truly no shortage of such fields.

Individuals engaged in science and technology, economics and business, especially those maintaining relations with their colleagues and trade partners at home, naturally can have suggestions on policy bearing the methods of complete observation and experience of the world.

In this aspect, the overseas compatriots and overseas Vietnamese movement must actively contribute suggestions on:

--policies directly related to the Vietnamese community in foreign countries (exports and imports, exchange rates, tourism, foreign culture and propaganda, diplomatic relations, at least consuls, etc.);

--policies indirectly related to the Vietnamese in foreign countries and their relatives at home (from general economic policies to those involving domestic matters such as study camps, cadre utilization policies, etc.).

3. Jobs to do.

It is often said that "to say is easy but to do is difficult." In this case, to speak correctly and effectively is also difficult but it is increasingly

difficult to do. Since 1976, the Association of Vietnamese in France itself has had many campaigns and many plans for constructive contribution. These contributions of course were extremely small compared with the requirements of the country and the expectations of the compatriots. This is natural and normal. The unfortunate thing that must be mentioned is that in a great many of the cases, the effectiveness of the contribution campaigns and plans truly contradicted the efforts and enthusiasm of thousands of overseas compatriots. This very fact, in addition to the adverse aspects of the situation at home, has caused the overseas compatriots to become discouraged and many active association members to lower their enthusiasm and cease activity or act for form's sake only, more to "soothe their conscience" than because of enthusiasm or confidence.

To speak fairly, everything is not so dark. The strong growth of business corporations such as Vino-Paris and Vietnam Diffusion, and the recent debut of the Serepco and Parexim corporations prove that when the movement boldly considers and seeks new routes, and when those considerations meet appropriate changes at home, contribution becomes effective and unceasingly develops. Similarly, a number of scientific and technical, public health, etc. plans during the past few years have been highly effective, especially when they slip within the boundary of international cooperation.

Through the experience related above, bad as well as good, we can think that gradual renewal at home will create conditions for the overseas compatriots in foreign countries to make enthusiastic and effective contributions. This opportunity will turn worry into hope and confidence, and will awaken the fairly great potential of the Vietnamese community in foreign countries.

In order to achieve the tasks above, information and viewpoints on the role and function of the press become a problem of foremost concern. What must DOAN KET do? Why for many years has DOAN KET been at times "eager to try" and then become "absolutely silent" for long periods of time, making many efforts during the recent past but still not regaining its prestige? These are the questions we wish to touch on in subsequent issues.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

STRICT CUSTOMS PROCEDURES DENOUNCED

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese Oct 86 pp 32, 33

[Article by Van Phat, Paris: "Overseas Vietnamese = Smuggler?"]

[Text] No small number of overseas Vietnamese who returned to visit their homes and families last summer have lamented and complained about the excessive searches by Vietnamese customs. I will not discuss here the "arrogant" and "scornful" attitudes or "bribe taking" of a number of customs personnel at Tan Son Nhat and Noi Bai. It is hoped that DOAN KET will receive and publish the evidence of these aspects from the readers.

The thing that I am giving my attention is in an opposite direction, opinions that lament about and criticize overseas Vietnamese. Those returning home all have an occasion to hear some muttering in customs and among cadre circles or even straightforward statements that "Overseas Vietnamese returning home are smugglers." Seeking understanding of the problem, I requested permission from the Overseas Vietnamese Committee to examine the records of customs on cases of overseas Vietnamese violating the law when entering and leaving the Tan Son Nhat entry and exit point.

Evaluation

1. According to 1985 data, 40 overseas Vietnamese returning home from France violated foreign currency, gold and jewelry regulations. Of the total of more than 800 overseas compatriots returning from France to visit their homes, this proportion did not exceed 5 percent.
2. To differentiate between the large and small violations, it is possible to temporarily use a value standard of one tael of gold or 3,000 French francs. There were 11 reports--one-fourth--above this level. The most serious case was: 15,700 U.S. dollars hidden in a photo album and 39 taels of gold disguised with silver plating (Mrs. V., 1 August 1985). During 1986, there was also a similar case: 8,900 U.S. dollars, 20,500 French francs and 12.6 taels of gold concealed in a belt, in the bottom of a handbag, a down overcoat, a pack of cigarettes, and internally (Mrs. Mai T.P., 84 years old, 8 May 1986). During the present economic situation, the pitiless surreptitious carrying of foreign currency and gold in and out of a country in search of profit, in my opinion, cannot be and no country can condone. Especially when in Vietnam, the overseas Vietnamese are able to legally exchange foreign currency at a rate ten times the official bank rate and not far from the black market rate.

3. The remaining three-fourths of the reports concerned overseas Vietnamese taking out or bringing in small amounts of family jewelry without declaring it (10 reports), and those carrying notebooks or letters dealing with the transfer of funds (12 reports). Of these last cases, I think the problem could be handled in a different way. Provided that the regulations on importing, exporting and using foreign currency are respected, what is illegal about bringing money to one's family or friends? Whether a profit is made or not in this service, in my opinion, concerns the relations between individuals and is no concern of the state.

4. In every case, the statistics of customs personnel themselves clearly deny the equation: "Overseas Vietnamese = Smuggler." We have a saying, "Worm-eaten sugarcane has sections, a leaking roof has its place," not because 1 or 2 percent are smugglers but because it is generally thought that "one worm spoils the soup" and it is justifiable to search overseas Vietnamese like everyone is a smuggler. Conversely, this does not count the cases in which true smugglers with strings have passed through without a hitch because of their contacts with degenerate customs elements.

Suggestion

I think overseas Vietnamese engaged in smuggling should be clearly punished by the state in accordance with the severity of the offense: not only confiscating the foreign currency and materials and levying a fine as at the present time but also "pigeon-holing" their visa for a time, expulsion, prosecuting them in court and publishing their names (including in overseas Vietnamese newspapers) with disciplined determination...as is done in every other country.

As for those overseas compatriots returning to visit their homes and families, it is requested that searches be polite and fair; not ill treating law-abiding individuals simply because they "don't know the facts" about a number of customs personnel.

--Abolishment of the equation, "Overseas Vietnamese = Smuggler" is necessary and friend Van Phat has done so in an extremely persuasive manner. Nevertheless, the problem is: how can smugglers be caught while avoiding agitation, humiliation and complaint for the law-abiding people? Van Phat has not truly answered this question. DOAN KET hopes to receive evidence and opinions from the readers on this problem and other aspects such as documents, procedures, cultural items, taxes, etc. This is also a way for us to gradually formulate specific and active suggestions in a field in which the overseas Vietnamese hope there will soon be renewal.

My An

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION AID TO LAOS--Cooperation in construction between Vietnam and Laos has been constantly developing over the past 10 years. Vietnam has extended long-term loans to Laos to help the Laos to build several industrial establishments. Vietnam has also assisted Laos in designing and building a plaster mine with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons. Plans have been drawn for Vietnam's assistance to Laos in producing clinker for cement production. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Oct 86 BK] /7358

POLISH YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES--Hanoi, VNA, 28 Oct--A delegation of the Polish Socialist Youth Union led by its first Vice President K. Janik arrived here this morning for an official visit to Vietnam. In the afternoon, the delegation was received by Vu Mao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. During the reception, K. Janik expressed his belief that the visit will help consolidate the friendship, strengthen the cooperation and mutual understanding between youths of the two countries. For his part, Vu Mao warmly welcomed the Polish delegation and informed it of the Vietnamese young people's work in the cause of national construction and defence. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 28 Oct 86 OW] /7358

LAO AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS--Hanoi, VNA, 28 Oct--The first batch of 16 Lao students has just graduated from the Tam Ky School of Agriculture in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province after 4 years of study. The medical school in the province has also opened a special course to train medical cadres for Laos. These students are from Saravan and Xekong, the Lao twinned provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 28 Oct 86 OW] /7358

SOVIET LABOR EMULATION DRIVE--Hanoi, VNA, 28 Oct--A month of friendship and cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet trade union organizations has been launched here by the Secretariat of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions. This is a labour emulation drive, starting from 20 October in anticipation of the coming 69th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution and the 6th National CPV Congress, aimed at strengthening the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries' trade unionists, and heightening their comprehension of the significance of the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 28 Oct 86 OW] /7358

UNICEF STORM VICTIMS' AID--Hanoi, VNA, 29 Oct--The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has decided to send a quantity of medicine worth 104,700 U.S. dollars as emergency aid to the victims of Storm Wayne which hit the northern provinces of Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh early September. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 29 Oct 86 OW] /7358

SONG HAO-LED DELEGATION VISITS PRK--Hanoi, VNA, 30 Oct--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs led by its Minister Song Hao, member of Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has left here today for Phnom Penh for an official visit. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1439 GMT 30 Oct 86 OW] /7358

COOPERATION WITH MONGOLIA PROMOTED--Hanoi, VNA, 31 Oct--An agreement on scientific cooperation (between Vietnam and Mongolia) for the 1986-90 period was signed here on 30 October. Signatories were Prof. Pham Nhu Cuong, director of the Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, and Mongolian Ambassador to Vietnam Gelegim Adia. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 31 Oct 86 OW] /7358

OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--Hanoi, VNA, 2 Nov--A mass meeting was held in Haiphong port city on Saturday to mark the 69th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution (Nov. 7). Present at the function were Le Danh Xuong, secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of the city, and Soviet ambassador Dmitriy Kachin and Soviet Consul General in Haiphong V. Volkov. Addressing the meeting Trinh Thai Hung, president of the city's branch of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, expressed gratitude to the Communist Party, government and people of the Soviet Union, including its Soviet twinned city of Vladivostok, for their comprehensive cooperation and great assistance to Vietnam, especially key transport projects for Haiphong. The "Days of Vietnam-USSR Friendship" were also started in the city the same day. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 2 Nov 86 OW] /7358

PUBLIC HEALTH PLAN SIGNED WITH GDR--Hanoi, VNA, 31 Oct--A plan on cooperation between the health ministries of Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic for the 1987-89 period was concluded in Berlin on Thursday. The plan, signed by Vietnamese Health Minister Dang Hoi Xuan and his GDR counterpart, Ludwig Mecklinger, provides for stepping up joint research mainly into lung diseases, tuberculosis and malaria, and in pharmacy. Berlin's Friedrichshain Hospital and Hanoi's Vietnamese GDR Friendship Hospital under the plan, will extend direct cooperation in the training of nurses and in management and planning. In addition, the GDR will continue to train Vietnamese post-graduates and treat Vietnamese patients. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 31 Oct 86 OW] /7358

GDR'S STOPH RECEIVES SRV HEALTH MINISTER--Hanoi, VNA, 29 Oct--Willi Stoph, member of the political bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Berlin on Tuesday Vietnamese Minister of Public Health Dang Hoi Xuan currently on a visit to the GDR. During their talks, the host and guest shared the view that to preserve peace and curb the arms race on the earth and in outer space are the most important task of all peace-loving people in the world at present.

They expressed the full support of Vietnam and the GDR for the proposals put forth by Soviet party General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev at the recent Soviet-American summit in Iceland as well as the peace policy pursued by fraternal socialist countries. The Vietnamese minister expressed his confidence that his visit to the GDR will contribute to consolidating and strengthening the cooperation between Vietnam and the GDR in public health. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1405 GMT 29 Oct 86 OW] /7358

CSO: 4200/98

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

LE DUC THO DISCUSSES PARTY'S PROPAGANDA-TRAINING TASK

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 86 pp 1-6, 13

[Excerpts from a speech by Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau, at the National Propaganda and Training Conference: "Moving Toward the Sixth Party Congress--Some Ideas About the Propaganda-Training Task"]

[Text] First of all, maintain stricter management of the press and publication task. Lately there have been many memoirs that were properly written and can be used to teach youths and teenagers, but we have also let a number of incorrectly written memoirs appear and create adverse effects in many aspects. About the fact of the great spring of 1975 victory alone, a number of recently published memoirs is the source of so much troublesome information. Only by taking the historical view, having a scientific attitude, and relying on realities, which must be taken into consideration in an extremely serious and objective manner, we can see the right and the wrong of memoirs. In dealing with history nobody can change its truth at his own convenience. Writing history and writing memoirs must both combine the party's resolutions, line, and policies with real activities. True writers must give themselves the first demand--respecting the truth--and then emphasize the role of the masses while remaining extremely objective and clearheaded so as not to let individualism interfere with their work. Because the masses are the makers of history, memoirs must describe profoundly the heroic collectives and individuals and the mothers of so many heroes who have contributed to the great undertaking of a heroic nation. Writing about leaders should be limited to a reasonable proportion. At the present time, some comrades still have disputes about the offensive and uprising, i.e., they side either with the force of the army or with the force of guerrillas and the masses in the spring 1975 general offensive. Today I spare myself the trouble of making further analyses, for I have expressed my opinion and have discussed it a great deal. The truth itself has a convincing power, and there is no need to hold a lengthy debate. Incorrectly thinking and evaluating is a very dangerous thing. Because we were waging a people's war, there were three kinds of troops fighting in three strategic regions. The war of resistance against France was also the people's war. At that time, because of outside influence, we had suggested war in three stages and had adopted the policy of "the countryside encircles urban areas," instead of proposing an offensive strategy calling for fighting in all three strategic regions as we did during the war of resistance against America. In spite of such a suggestion, the

realities were quite different, for our forces were fighting both in front of and behind the enemy and were secretly sent deep into the enemy's rear to attack the airfields of Cat Bi and Gia Lam and the gasoline storage of Phu Tho (Saigon). Therefore, writing history must include analyses from policies and decisions to realities to see whether they were right or wrong. In the resistance against America, although the policy was to wage the people's war in all three strategic regions, the fight actually started in the countryside. The new and creative aspects of that fight were offensives and uprisings, uprisings aimed at launching offensives to regain the right of ownership, not only letting the countryside encircle urban areas but also fighting in all three strategic regions--in cities fighting with special operations units, special mobile troops, and a mass movement to regain the people's welfare and democratic rights. In the 15 years of the resistance against America, never had there been any uprisings in urban areas because it would mean the people along with the local armed forces had to rise up to overthrow the enemy administration and to seize power in favor of the people, with a seesaw contest being expected to take place. We were unable to launch uprisings in cities, because enemy forces had been holding a strong position there and fiercely controlling and suppressing us, and only resorted to special operations activities, special mobile guerrilla warfare and mass struggle. In the countryside, because the correlation of force was different, we were able to use three close-combat prongs (military, political, and military proselyting) to launch attacks and uprisings and to regain ownership; as the enemy counterattacked, we again resorted to uprisings and again attacked, in a seesaw contest, with sometimes whole areas being liberated. When I talk about cities here, I want to talk about the enemy's main nest, or Saigon; as to the provinces, we did have special operations and special mobile troops' activities, but to a small extent. In the Ho Chi Minh Operation in the spring of 1975, in order to deal a decisive blow to put an end to the enemy's fate in his last nest, Saigon, we had to use a strong fist, which was the main-force army corps launching fierce attacks in coordination with the special operations and special mobile troops and local units in Saigon, and thus succeeded in smashing the enemy resistance, totally liberating the city, and scoring total victory in this historic military operation. Is it true that offensives and the main force were the principal factor? If we had uprisings in some localities, those uprisings were only a coordinated activity. We had earlier used the main-force troops to strike in Buon Ma Thuot, and that did not involve any uprisings at all. That was the blow that shook up the entire battlefield, for as we won that battle, the enemy in the entire Central Highlands had to withdraw and to run for dear life. The same in Pleiku and Kontum, no uprisings there. The enemy had to flee, "evacuate as you see fit," run to save his life, and our troops immediately took control. When our troops took advantage of the winning trend and attacked Hue, the enemy fled to Cua Thuan in a desperate move. There our underground installations, where there had been combined activities, hoisted the front flag to welcome the great army into the city. In Da Nang, wherever the main-force showed up, the enemy fled. It is thus obvious that we must have main-force troops to liberate a city. Returning to the above-mentioned matter, in Saigon at that time the special operations and special mobile forces were playing an important role as they barricaded the streets and prevented the enemy from destroying bridges to stop our main-force troops from entering and liberating the city; therefore, it was not the mass movement there that resorted to

uprisings to seize power. In some factories where there had been a revolutionary base, party members and the masses prevented the enemy from destroying or taking away things. When our main-force troops entered the city in large numbers, as I am sure we remember, the majority of Saigon residents were quite surprised because we had won too quickly and because of the fact that during the American-puppet rule, the masses had been terrorized, fiercely suppressed, and subjected to deceptive propaganda, which slandered the revolution and issued distortions of all kinds and threats, and that our resistance bases at the same time were continually terrorized and the movement we had launched right in the enemy's heart suffered from serious damages and, as a result, failed to gather strength. Such was the real situation, and yet we had been quarreling about it. As the Saigon puppet administration surrendered, in the delta provinces the enemy was also quickly collapsing. I think it is necessary for me to repeat here that the victory in the spring of 1975 was the result of 15 years of our people's fighting and sacrificing their lives throughout the country, both on the great front and in the great rear. Whoever forgets that fact and denies that fact bears a guilt toward the fatherland, the people, and so many heroes who have fallen for the sake of independence and freedom. I have the feeling that perhaps some comrades in the South have been afraid that the contributions and sacrifices of the people there could not have been fully evaluated. Why not? People all over the country, and history have forever given credit to the South for having been the first to go and the last to arrive! Uncle Ho once said: "The South is in my heart." Although the party resolutions advocated offensives and uprisings in all three regions, the policy of the CPV Central Committee called for using the main force in the final battle to win victory with overwhelming force that would strike straight against the cities. Some comrades said that their provinces did not have any main force, and yet were liberated just the same. As they talked that way, they forgot the fact that as the main force smashed the enemy right in his main nest, it created favorable conditions for the liberation of their own provinces! In my opinion, the comrades in the South do not have anything to worry about. The generations of today and tomorrow forever remember that the historic victory in the resistance against America for national salvation was a brilliant combination between the great front and the great rear. On the great front alone millions of combatants and people, including the northern combatants, died. In both the South and the North, so many families had to mourn the loss of their own members--in some villages in the North, there were hundreds of such families. The front and the rear were united in the fight against America and together defeated America. Without offensives and uprisings, uprisings and offensives, in the 15 years of resistance against America, which ended with the general offensive in the spring of 1975, with the main force being the principal one and partially combined with uprisings aimed at the city, how could victory be won? Try to see the fairness of history, which unlike writing poems and novels cannot be invented. Do not mix it with individualism. Even in writing history there may be among us different opinions, which are normal! History is a science, which you have the right to discuss. The opinion of each person nevertheless is just that of an individual. There must be the concluding opinion of the Political Bureau if we want it to be accurate. Opinions of individuals are for consultation only; if they are wrong, they must be corrected. Do not take advantage of the fact that opinions are different to distort the truth in accordance with your personal opinion and thus to make a normal matter become

artificially complicated. How can a single person write anything that becomes history? The other day someone asked me to recount the story about the Con Dao prison. I said I lived there only in the 1931-36 period and could recount only what I had known in that period; other than that I said I did not know anything about other periods. Even about that period I would not remember everything, nor recount everything, and sometimes would not remember correctly; other people living there in the same period must supplement what I remember about it if the story is to be complete. If we all are not objective and recall things differently, it will be difficult to see where the historical truth lies. In my opinion, the most correct ideas must be those of collectives. Our children and grandchildren will probably study a lot. Now if we are not fair and just, in the future we will not be able to avoid criticisms from the next generation.

Let me talk about the role of individuals in history. Here I talk about those who have died. If you intend to mention some facts, to let people study something about a certain leader, do so only on the occasion of some anniversary, of his birthday, for educational purposes. And if you do, be proper, for history is things that have gone by; if history is to be mentioned, it is for today's undertaking. Write and talk a great deal about the good examples and heroic sacrifices of party members and the masses, about good people and good things. Saying so does not mean that I believe we should not write articles and disseminate news about our present leaders. But what do we want to learn from talking about them, and when should we talk about them and for what purposes? What I have just said must be put together in propaganda and education. It is true even about our Uncle Ho. He was the highest leader of our nation and set good examples for generations to come. He was also the banner of the oppressed nations. V.I. Lenin was not only the leader of the Soviet Union but also the great leader of the whole world. But these facts alone are not the only reason that we should talk about Uncle Ho and Lenin. I want to say that propaganda and education must be carried out at the right time if they are to bring about good results. I have suggested to Hoang Tung that he draft a directive for the Central Committee to deal with propaganda in the press, giving much space to the good examples and progressive models of productivity, quality, and efficiency of workers, farmers, normal working people, cooperative members, soldiers on combat duty, revolutionary intellectuals, and so on; printing pictures of the key party and state leaders only on the occasion of receptions of foreign chiefs of state, presidents, and party secretaries general; and issuing only news items about them during other meetings or trips to different localities. As to all other Political Bureau members, when they go abroad to deal with foreign affairs, issue the news about such trips, but if they go to localities to do some work, do not issue any news and pictures. I believe that the Political Bureau and party secretariat as a whole would agree to that way of doing things. In many fraternal countries, they do things that way, too. Publishing many pictures of central-level leaders will require more film, energy, money, and space in newspapers, and set examples for localities to imitate. Now we have local newspapers that take care of taking pictures and printing stories about party secretaries going somewhere and doing something. In the case of Ho Chi Minh City alone, where international guests come in large numbers, sometimes its leaders hold necessary meetings which should be mentioned in the news for foreign-relations purposes. Do away with unnecessary news about protocol,

greeting and receiving and seeing guests off; give more space in newspapers to propaganda in favor of so many common matters having to do with the land and revolution.

About propaganda in newspapers, let me bring up another point, namely, avoid being one way, i.e., talking about things always being good and nice, as if we can do everything, so when the masses compare this to reality which is far from good, they will easily feel confused and suspicious. Write about what has been achieved--the strong points and good examples--but write truthfully. Write also about what has not yet been done, even shortcomings and weaknesses, clearly point to the reasons, and suggest corrective measures.

Only by doing things that way can the press become a collective propagandist, a collective organizer, according to Lenin's teaching. If we made mistakes in land reform, it would not be wrong to criticize ourselves in newspapers. At the present time, because there are many negative stories, it is necessary that we criticize them, but we must think carefully and weigh the pros and cons and naturally we should not print everything in newspapers. Saying so does not mean that we do not dare print anything. In order to overcome the negative aspects, there is no other way than to proceed with criticisms within our ranks and to print in newspapers criticisms about necessary matters for educational purposes.

Now let me talk about organizing seminars. We can expand scientific and economic seminars. But there must be leadership there, and do not take advantage of seminars to deliberately spread propaganda. Some young men have sent to me political, scientific, and even technical theses. Many scientific subjects that PhD and MA social-science candidates have dealt with cause people to investigate and think seriously. Many matters that they have done research on and proposed deserve being considered extremely important. Recently there was a seminar on the book, "Cu Lao Tram," and I found that the method used was not very correct. Now the Department of Propaganda and Training and the Department of Culture and Arts of the Central Committee should convene a meeting of writers and artists having different opinions to discuss the book and to draw correct conclusions.

In this conference some comrades think that ideological work in localities is not rightist because anything assigned from superior levels is carried out properly. It is excessively rightist! Do you correctly keep up criticisms and self-criticisms? How do you manage the ideological front? Do you point out the right and wrong of literary works and movies so as to make people see them and do things better? Much has been done. I think we have been neglecting things and failing to struggle, hence, it is rightist, really. But it is necessary to define what is rightist, and talking about it in a generalized manner only makes people confused. Remember that ideological work always has three principal factors: initiative, realism, and combat character.

In ideological work the method of reviewing and proceeding with criticisms and self-criticisms is extremely important. Why? For the revolution to be creative it must always be based on reviews. The same with Marxist-Leninist theories--they did not fall from the sky but were drawn from realities. In

the resistance against France and then America, the creative things that we had were all based on reviews. Reviews help us to raise our perceptive theories. They are very important work and a very good educational method. Along with reviews we have criticisms and self-criticisms. As we proceed with reviews, we link them with clarifying the right and wrong in implementing the resolutions and tasks advanced by the party. If teaching in school is not linked with realities, revolutionary experience, and recent events, it is but empty words and the people being trained are only parrots as Lenin had critiqued. And if teaching theories can be combined with realities, these theories can be very rich. Consequently, going deeply into realities still is the basic aspect of political and ideological teaching.

Ideological work, in the final analysis, is concentrating on building the person of cadres and party members, or is it something else? Through education, criticisms and self-criticisms, every comrade clearly determines the pioneering and exemplary position and role, looks back at himself on the road that has been trodden in order to prepare the next road to have fewer avoidable obstacles, and continues to develop strengths in order to score more outstanding achievements. We need to set examples for party members and to exert more influence on the young party members, who are the majority in the party. As the young generation needs and likes to follow good examples, it asks itself this question: As we look at the older generation and know how it is doing, how can we fight and sacrifice for all our lives for the ideals? A major general talked to his soldiers and urged the young people to live with ideals. A young man expressed his opinion and said: "Sir, the high-ranking cadres are Communist Party members and yet they have committed many wrongs, how can they set good examples for us to follow and to fight for our ideals?" That statement proved that the young man himself had ambitions and ideals, but he was disappointed with the cadres being his superiors.

Looking back at our ideological education in the past decades, we have found that it sometimes deviated from the right course to one side or the other. In the period of reeducation it was obviously dogmatic. Criticisms against individuals were not linked with the political task, with the action taken to carry out that task. Later we neglected criticisms and self-criticisms and failed to link them with fulfilling the political task, with qualities and the way of living, so that some of our cadres and party members were living recklessly, which we criticized only vaguely. At one time we considered ideology of topmost importance in the Maoist style. At another time we also adopted the view that technology was decisive and thus underestimated the human ideology.

Man needs both aspects--quality and ability. Sometimes we stress ability and underestimate quality. The quality of a segment of our cadres and party members is not so good now. The masses are complaining and those cadres who are concerned are worrying a lot. Although we now attach importance to raising our real abilities and perceptive theories, this is the time we must pay attention to further raising quality. Sometimes we talk about the "three interests" and pay attention to only the common and collective interests while forgetting about personal interests; at other times we stress local interests and forget about collective interests, the common interests of the whole country. You must combine the three kinds of interests. Failing to pay

attention to personal interests means being unable to encourage the masses to produce. But if we underestimate the interests of the collectives and country as a whole, we will cause harm not only to the common interests but also to the personal ones, which are included in the former. Therefore, consider the common interests the most important ones. Lately, in many localities, the year-end cash and in-kind bonuses were excessively large. In the countryside, party committee secretaries also received distributed land for low-norm on-contract tilling; when you lowered the norms that way, you understood that your own share was included in there. Citing just a few above facts makes us realize that we should not neglect education and fail to raise the quality of cadres and party members.

Ideological work must be closely combined with organizing and controlling work. The three Propaganda and Training, Organization, and Control Departments must join one another in building the party. The party as a whole must do ideological work. But there must be proper division of work if the party is to do ideological work. What are party chapters doing? A clear distinction must be made between the right and the wrong, the good and the bad, as well as the problems that arise in party chapters. Praise what is right; criticize what is wrong; analyze any words and deeds that do not comply with the party resolutions and line, and assume an attitude to promptly deal with such problems. Party chapters must do ideological work that way on a permanent basis. Leaders must know how to use their own policies to keep track of changes in the thinking of cadres and party members. They must be aware of and overcome what is "rightist," what is "leftist," and what is right or wrong. Party committee echelons are to do that job. In the socioeconomic situation as it exists today, we cannot afford to neglect it by leaving it at the mercy of a few propaganda-and-training comrades. At the present time, the party as a whole is required to further strengthen its ideological work. Only then will the ideological front become a solid one in the face of every challenge.

Our party is truly great. Its achievements are very great. After it had fought the French, it fought the Americans; now, it is fighting the Chinese expansionists. Cadres and party members throughout the country have always led the way and shouldered so much hardship and sacrifice. We cannot help feeling the pain when there exist in our party great negative aspects and its prestige is declining. As we say the confidence of the masses in the party has decreased, we have to clarify it. In reality, they have less confidence in a number of party members and in certain leading cadres at some levels and in some sectors, less confidence in a party secretary or chairman, and less confidence in cadres at this level or that level, in terms of not only their ability and sense of responsibility but also of their wrongdoings, their being far from exemplary and pure. They do not have less confidence in the party as a whole. Because the party has achieved its undertaking as it exists today, our people trust it and follow the road it has taken. Surely the situation will change. As the experience in the world revolutionary movement, as well as within our party, has shown, whenever difficulties abound, a lack or decrease of confidence usually occurs. An actual analysis shows us that the people have confidence in Marxism-Leninism and in our party, but it is only natural that they cannot be forced to have confidence when in leadership there are difficulties and shortcomings, or when a number of party cadres at certain

levels and in certain sectors have done many wrong things and have committed negative acts. Because the masses today have reached a higher standard of knowledge, they also have higher expectations from our party members and cadres in terms of ability and quality to fit the image of being "both the leaders and the loyal servants of the people."

Our party as a whole is striving to convene a very good Sixth Party Congress and to have unanimity in regard to its line, ideology, and organization; we will surely be able to rid ourselves of the present difficulties and entanglement and to bring our country's revolution to a new stage of development finer and more brilliant than before.

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CSO: 4209/29

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

HOANG TUNG ATTENDS ETHNIC GROUP EXHIBITION

OW021652 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 2 Nov--An exhibition on the culture of Vietnamese ethnic groups was opened here yesterday in the presence of thousands of representatives of all Vietnamese nationalities from all parts of the country.

The opening ceremony of the event, held within the framework of the on-going cultural days of Vietnamese ethnic groups, was also attended by Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and foreign guests.

The exhibits reflect the rich traditional culture of some 60 nationalities of Vietnam. They also depict their efforts in building a new culture over the past 40 years.

A two-day festival has begun at Lenin Park the same day. Traditional songs and dances were performed at six open-air stages in the park.

Today, the festival continued with traditional games of different ethnic groups.

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CSO: 4200/98

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

YEAR OF PEACE SUCCESS TALK HELD IN HANOI

OW311547 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 31 Oct--A talk on the success of the world congress for the international year of peace took place here this evening.

It was jointly arranged by the Vietnam peace committee and the Vietnam committee for the international year of peace.

Speaking at the talk, lawyer Phan Anh, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the World Congress, briefed the audience on the development of the congress and the Vietnamese delegation's activities at this international forum. He brought out the Vietnamese people's ardent aspiration for peace and their determination to fight against the danger of war and the arms race.

Lawyer Phan Anh renewed Vietnam's full support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive forces throughout the world.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

PARTY BUILDING IN HAI HUNG DURING PAST 5 YEARS REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 86 pp 3, 4

[Article by Ngo Duy Dong, Secretary of the Hai Hung Provincial Party Committee: "Party Building in Hai Hung During the Past 5 Years and Its Future Direction"]

[Text] At present the party organization and people of Hai Hung are enthusiastically preparing for and holding party organization congresses at all levels. A large number of basic party organizations have completed the holding of congresses. The echelons, sectors, and mass associations in the province are competing to attain the greatest possible accomplishments to celebrate the party organization congresses at all levels in the province and the Sixth Party Congress.

That is a very important political activity campaign of our party which is intended to fully recapitulate the implementation of the decisions of the previous Congress and the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, and to correctly evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the movement, strengthen solidarity and unanimity, and have a solid basis on which to set forth correct and accurate directions and solutions, and to bring about a new transformation for the revolution.

Over a 5-year period (1981-1985) the party organization and people of Hai Hung overcame many difficulties and challenges and won great victories in many regards, especially in the economic sphere. Although many goals set by the previous congress were not met, many norms were far surpassed in comparison to the previous 5-year period.

On the agricultural front, during the past 5 years the weather underwent complicated changes every year. In some years serious problems, such as waterlogging, drought, insects, and diseases resulted. Materials and energy to serve agriculture were in short supply and were not supplied in a timely manner. With regard to the policy toward agriculture there were problems that were not satisfactorily resolved, etc. But throughout that 5-year period Hai Hung continued to maintain its goal of more than six tons of paddy per hectare. In 1982 it attained 6.6 tons per hectare. Over the 5-year period (1981-1985) the total average grain output increased 16.5 percent in comparison to the average of the previous 5 years. The output of such

principal industrial crops as jute and peanuts increased 24 to 28 percent. On the average, every year the number of hogs increased 6.5 percent over the average of the previous 5 years, the number of cattle increased 113 percent, and the number of poultry increased 35 percent.

In industry, small industry, and handicrafts the average annual rate of increase over the 1981-1985 5-year period was 6 percent greater than in 1980. Production of a number of principal goods, such as porcelain, paper, processed agricultural products and foodstuffs, and artistic goods for export increased considerably. In addition to building up local industry, Hai Hung was also responsible for serving nearly 40 central-level factories and enterprises in the province, such as by participating in the construction of projects, improving living conditions, maintaining security and order, etc. All of those tasks were carried out well, including such major projects as the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant and the Hoang Thanh cement plant.

In capital construction, the province concentrated more investment on the material production sector, which accounted for more than 70 percent of the investment capital. Especially, in the agricultural sphere it completed the irrigation system, the electricity grid, and the system of state farms and stations.

In transportation, it improved a number of roads and widened the gates leading into the city of Hai Duong.

The materials supply, electric power, and post-telecommunications sectors have also made all-out efforts to serve production and life.

Initial advances were made in the sphere of circulation and distribution with regard to controlling money and goods and renovating the management mechanism and the commercial and service modes. The average export index during the past 5 years was 2.1 times that of the previous 5 years.

Political security was maintained and the mass movement to defend the security of the Fatherland underwent a transformation and improved greatly in quality. Adequate attention was continually paid to implementing the military obligation law and to building up the self-defense militia forces, and every year the plan norms were surpassed in carrying out the troop recruitment mission.

The decentralization of management to the districts and cities, in correct accordance with the functions of a planning echelon with a separate budget was carried out. Many districts manifested initiative and creativity and developed the local potential in order to build the local economy. Many production installations exercised their right of autonomy in production and commerce and the implementation of (draft) Resolution No 306 of the Political Bureau began to bring about real results.

The education, public health, physical education and sports, and scientific-technical tasks continued to develop and steadily improved in quality. The culture-information, press, radio, and television tasks also underwent positive transformations. The province concentrated on effectively guiding

the elimination of superstition and gambling, with the sympathy and support of the masses.

The living conditions of each area and locality were maintained and in some respects improved. The preharvest problem of the past was essentially resolved. The province's plan norms regarding its obligation to contribute grain and foodstuffs to the state was attained and surpassed, and many localities began to build up grain reserves.

The activities of the governmental administration and the mass associations achieved real results and the collective mastership right of the working people in fulfilling the two strategic missions of building socialism and defending the Fatherland was brought into play.

Those results cannot be separated from the leadership of the party. We were continually concerned with improving the leadership ability and combativeness of the party and with using the results of party building to further the fulfillment of the local political missions, create a combined strength, and enable the movement to develop uniformly and solidly.

First of all, the province paid attention to building and organizing pure, strong basic party organizations, leading all local political missions, doing a good job of implementing the directives and resolutions of the party, and transforming those directives and resolutions into lively reality. At present, 27.5 percent of the basic party organizations in the province have been commended and awarded flags for being strong party organizations. A number of districts have been recommended to the Central Committee for consideration as strong district party organizations.

In addition, the cadre work, the party member work, the organizational apparatus work, the political-ideological work, and the party inspection work also received constant attention and adequate guidance.

Management by the standing committee of the Provincial Party Committee and the standing committee of the Provincial People's Committee began to improve so that it could be up to the requirements of the new missions and the new management mechanism.

Those accomplishments of the party organization and working people of Hai Hung were due above all to the correct lines since the fourth and fifth party congresses and the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau. Especially after the issuance of resolutions 6 and 8 of the Party Central Committee (fifth term) the economy began to develop dynamically and creatively and steps were taken to renovate the management mechanism, eliminate the bureaucratic centralism-state subsidy mechanism, and institute socialist economic and commercial accounting.

On the basis of the common line and economic line of the party, the party organization of Hai Hung, with the special characteristics of a lowland province with little land, a large population, plentiful labor, and rich potential, during the past 5 years delineated for itself the common economic direction of practicing intensive cultivation, increasing the number of

growing seasons, promoting animal husbandry, developing the sectors and trades, practicing planned parenthood, and developing the new economic zones.

The actual situation over the course of many seasons and years proved that that direction was correct, that it manifested both the lines and policies of the central echelons and the creativity of the locality. Especially, on the agricultural front there was not only a quantitative change but also a concrete qualitative change. Despite the implementation of the system of contracting output to workers, the mechanization of the land preparation phase increase steadily and now accounts for 45 percent of the total cultivated area and 56 percent of the rice area. The fighting of flooding and drought is accomplished primarily by means of electric and diesel pumps, thanks to an extensive provincial electricity grid (385 electric-powered pumping stations with 1,550 pumps of all kinds. More than 80 percent of the cultivated area is served by pumping stations which control irrigation and drainage). The problem of muddy fields was essentially resolved. By means of mechanization over the course of many seasons and years the layer of top soil, which was 8 to 12 centimeters, was increased to between 16 and 18 centimeters. New, high-yield varieties are used extensively and technical procedures and intensive cultivation experiences were disseminated widely among the masses. The Uniformity among the districts and areas in the province with regard to rice yields was increased.

After the issuance of Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee, the standing committee of the Provincial Party Committee issued Resolution No 41 on eliminating state subsidies and implementing the system of distribution according to labor in the agricultural cooperatives, in order to concretize Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee on agriculture, further consolidate the socialist production relationships, mobilize and stimulate labor enthusiasm on the part of the cooperative member masses, and strengthen the collective economy. The incomes of the cooperative members from the collective economy were thereby increased and many negative aspects of the new contracting mechanism and in the distribution of income were limited.

In the industrial production and circulation-distribution sectors, even before the promulgation of Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee Hai Hung instituted the inclusion of price supplement payments in salaries, included salaries in production costs, implemented the single price mechanism, and instituted the system of workers receiving salaries based on the results of their production and commerce. Furthermore, the provincial party committee issued Decision No 35 on expanding the rights and obligations of the enterprise directors, in order to develop their autonomy in production and commerce, and paid all-out attention to productivity, quality, and effectiveness. The commercial sector endeavored to improve the commercial and service modes, expand alliances and joint operations to create additional sources of goods, open additional stores and stalls, institute the mobile selling of goods, and create all favorable conditions for consumers.

With the implementation of that policy, between July and September 1985, although the living conditions of salary earners were not much improved their lives were more comfortable and they did not have to stand in line for long periods to receive certain goods.

The industrial production workers who realized that their incomes had to be tied in with their responsibility and production rights. Therefore, production was increased, living conditions were comfortable, and in many places incomes were higher than under the state subsidy system. The state no longer had to make up for irrational shortfalls in order to pay workers salaries based on the subsidy system. Those are premises which are gradually being created for the economy to develop dynamically, manifest initiative and creativity, and bring about real results.

But in the process of fulfilling those missions we also committed many subjective mistakes and deficiencies which restricted the common results of the local movement.

In agriculture, rice increased but subsidiary food crops declined, and after the institution of the contracting of output to workers adequate attention was not paid to subsidiary food crops. Therefore, the ratio of subsidiary food crops to the total grain output, which was 19 percent in 1981, was only 6.6 percent in 1985.

A number of localities were still arbitrary in observing the technical cultivation procedures, which during some seasons caused great damage.

After the implementation of the contracting of output to workers, the situation of "blank check" contracting became widespread, the new production relationships were weakened, the material bases of the cooperatives not only not effectively developed but gradually weakened. Land was fragmented, large amounts of products were not marketed, and difficulties were encountered in applying science and technology to production and the creation of advanced models in the mechanism of contracting to workers.

Industry, small industry, and handicrafts developed slowly and are not yet worthy of the potential of the locality. Products are still shabby, monotonous, and of poor quality and their production costs are high. Many enterprises did not use the full capacity their machinery and equipment and the organization and management of production were still characterized by small-scale production.

The mistakes in the sphere of prices, salaries, and money continued to seriously affect the economic activities and lives of the various strata of people, especially the wage earners. The export index was still too low in comparison to the potential of the locality; prices increased rapidly and the management has not been well managed and transformed; and the negative situation in society and in the echelons and sectors was still widespread and sometimes serious.

Party discipline and state laws were not strictly enforced. The leadership effectiveness of some basic organizations was restricted.

The organization and cadre tasks did not keep up with the requirements of the missions and the indirect administrative overhead became too bloated. The combativeness of some cadres and party members declined, as did the

revolutionary quality of some leadership cadres. The bureaucratic work style and the lack of supervision and closeness to the basic level affected the confidence of the masses in the party, etc.

During the recent self-criticism and criticism campaign, the party committee echelons, from the provincial level down to the basic level, and the leadership of the sectors, mass associations, and basic party organizations carried out profound reviews and clearly realized the reasons for and harm caused by those mistakes and deficiencies. They are now correcting them in order to fully develop the results of the criticism campaign. Many localities have urgently and positively corrected their deficiencies, with the sympathy and support of the masses, and have created conditions for the organization of party organization congresses to achieve good results.

As they begin the 1986-1990 5-year plan, the party organization and people of Hai Hung are confronting extremely difficult missions. The nation and the locality are undergoing profound transformations in all regards. They have basic advantages, but there are also still many difficulties, some of which are severe. The greatest and most concentrated difficulty is that the economic situation and social life are not yet stable.

Therefore, during the next 5 year the party organization and people of Hai Hung must manifest a spirit of revolutionary offensive and a self-reliant will, and must make all-out efforts to overcome all difficulties and be dynamic and creative, and develop to the maximum the potential regarding land, labor, natural resources, and material-technical bases, in order to produce much wealth for society and essentially stabilize the economic-social situation at an early date, and, especially, stabilize and gradually improve the living conditions of the working people, enable the economy to undergo dynamic development, form a new economic structure, build and gradually perfect the new management mechanism, and further the advance of the socialist revolution.

With regard to its production structure, Hai Hung is continuing to concentrate on developing agriculture, regards agriculture as the foremost front, and is advancing agriculture to large-scale production, while also promoting the production of consumer goods and export goods.

It is necessary to continue to implement the policy practicing intensive cultivation and increasing the number of growing seasons in order to meet the grain needs of the approximate 2.4 million people in the province by 1990, while at the same time meeting the increasingly greater grain needs of the nation. The province must positively expand its winter crop, industrial crop, and export crop areas in large specialized areas.

Hai Hung has the goal of attaining by 1990 between 950,000 and 1 million tons of grain in paddy equivalent, including between 850,000 and 870,000 tons of paddy. Thus its annual rice yield must be between 75 and 80 quintals per hectare, an increase of between 19 and 27 percent over the average of the 1981-1985 period.

Winter crops must be grown on 34 to 37 percent of the cultivated area. subsidiary food crops must account for 60 to 70 percent of the winter crop area.

Such principal industrial crop as jute, peanuts, rush, and sugarcane will be expanded actively and as much as permitted by conditions.

Animal husbandry, fish raising, and afforestation must also be strongly developed.

It is necessary to pay much attention to basic measures for ensuring the victorious attainment of those goals, while at the same time strengthening, consolidating, and perfecting the new production relationships, and renovating the management mechanism to increase effectiveness in agricultural production.

In industry, small industry, and handicrafts, it is necessary to stress the development of consumer goods, export goods, and implements to serve agriculture, and pay attention to developing goods produced primarily from local raw materials. Attention must be paid to utilizing the full capacity of machinery and equipment to attain high effectiveness in production.

Efforts must be made to attain a value, of local industry, small industry, and handicrafts of 1.4 billion dong by 1990. The ratio of the value of local industry, small industry, and handicrafts amount to 22 or 23 percent of the total value of industrial-agricultural production.

In transportation, it is necessary to fully utilize the various kinds of nonmechanized, semi-mechanized, and mechanized facilities, step up the maintenance and repair of facilities, and maintain the quality of roads. By 1990 the total volume of transportation must amount to between 1.7 and 1.8 million tons. an average rate of income 8.7 to 97. percent. During the next 5 years passenger transportation will increase by an average of 7.1 percent.

In future years capital construction will rely primarily on local capital and must be calculated very tightly. More than 70 percent of the investment will be in the material production sector. It is necessary to concentrate on projects for which there is an urgent need and which have real effectiveness. Attention must be paid to quality in capital construction, to lowering the cost of projects, and to rapidly completing the key projects.

The population and labor work is a very important task of a combined nature. It is both a political matter and an economic-social matter. A division of labor must be carried out at the district level to ensure that all workers have jobs, while positively encouraging the people to go to develop the new economic zones, nearly 90,000 workers during the next 5 years. Furthermore, it is necessary to continue to lower the population growth rate to between 1.7 and 1.5 percent.

Labor in the state sector must be redeployed along the lines of greatly reducing their numbers in the administrative and indirect sectors and increasing the number in material production.

In the circulation-distribution sphere, it is necessary to rapidly restore socialist order, especially in the organized market, and promote high-quality service activities. It is necessary to resolutely and continually transform, and do a good job of managing, the market, and severely punish speculation, black marketing, collusion, thievery, and slipping goods from the state sector to the outside.

The state must have a monopoly in dealing in grain, strategic materials, and some essential consumer goods.

It is necessary to concentrate on promoting the production and state purchasing of export goods, and endeavor to, by 1990, attain a value of export goods double that of 1985.

In the financial-monetary work, all-out efforts must be made to gradually reduce expenses and advance toward balancing budgetary income and expenditures and money: the bank must renovate its management mechanism and change over strongly to better commercial and service modes in providing capital for production and commerce.

All-out efforts must be made to stabilize prices and prevent sudden price rises. We must not passively follow the free market prices. The public announcing of prices, the posting of prices, and selling at the posted prices must be implemented. The sectors, localities, and installations must be forbidden to arbitrarily increase prices.

The other activities must be strengthened and much attention must be paid to quality. A matter worthy of concern is that in the process of organizing the production structure industry, small industry, and handicrafts must be strongly developed along the lines of an industrial-agricultural province and agricultural-industry districts. Therefore, the ranks of the working class will steadily develop. The education, cultivation, and training of skilled workers are permanent and urgent requirements of all party organizations. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the development of party members within the working class ranks, especially workers involved directly in production, older workers, and skilled workers.

Especially, the party building work decides the other aspects of the local movement and must receive adequate attention. It is necessary to rapidly improve the leadership quality and the new combativeness of all party organizations, from the provincial level down to the basic level, especially with regard to economic leadership in accordance with the new management mechanism.

First of all, it is necessary to enable all party organizations, cadres, and party organizations to fully understand the lines, stands, and policies of the party and apply them appropriately to the local circumstances. It is necessary to improve the ability of all echelons and sectors to organize implementation, especially in each basic party organization.

We must select and correctly deploy cadres, especially the key leadership and management cadres, from the provincial level down to the basic level;

resolutely draft complete cadres plans for all echelons and sectors; survey and select good cadres from actual activities and at the basic level in order to draft drafts; draft plans to train, cultivate, and manage; and assign tasks that are appropriate to capabilities.

The basic party organizations are extremely important, and only if they are strong can the party be strong. Efforts must be made so that by 1990 at least 60 percent of the basic party organizations in the province can be strong. We must categorize the various kind of basic party organizations, such as those in rural areas, in the state economic units, and in the organs, schools, stores, and armed forces and security units, in order to have concrete and practical operational directions.

With regard to party organizations at the district, city, and equivalent levels, efforts must be made so that by 1990 more than 60 percent of them can be recognized as being strong.

It is necessary to continually improve the quality of party members, each of whom must have appropriate work and fulfill the missions that are assigned. We must improve and raise the quality of party chapter and organizations, and make self-criticism and criticism permanent, high-quality activities.

We must continually inspect the enforcement of the Party Statutes and the regulations regarding party members. People who are opportunistic and degenerate, and whose revolutionary will has been paralyzed and who no longer have the confidence of the masses must be resolutely and immediately expelled from the party. At the same time, we must admit outstanding people from among the workers and youths and in the movements, so that they can be steeled and challenged.

All-out attention must be paid to the ideological work and the party's control work. There must be continual education regarding scientific socialism, a resolute combat will, a sense of responsibility, consciousness of organization and discipline, the restoration of party discipline, and overcoming mistaken thoughts, individualism, opportunism, arbitrary liberalism, and no discipline in carrying out the directives and resolutions of the party. By means of the investigation work it is necessary to uncover the new elements and good cadres a party members for praise and development, while also preventing the violation of party discipline and building basic party organizations that are truly nuclei for the all-round leadership of the movements of the localities and the basic level.

Under the light of the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress the party organization and people of Hai Hung, bringing into play their fine tradition in revolutionary struggle, will struggle resolutely and are certain to overcome many difficulties and challenges and advance to winning new victories under the new conditions and circumstances.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

FATHERLAND FRONT REVIEWS PARTY RELATIONSHIP

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[Article by Hoang Phong: "Advancing Toward the Vietnamese Sixth Communist Party Congress; Expression of Confidence"]

[Text] The closer the Party Congress becomes, the more heated the atmosphere of political and ideological activity in our country. Every Vietnamese concerned about the fate of the country recognizes his responsibility and obligation to devote his heart and mind to the success of the Sixth Party Congress, a congress of decisive importance to the socialist revolution of our people. Along with the party organizations, civil agencies and elected organizations, there are also activities following their own individual nature and formula. However, all are following the same course and have the same attitude of "looking straight at the truth, correctly evaluating the truth and clearly speaking the truth" as the party has defined. During his lifetime, Uncle Ho had a collection of books warning us that, "Good medicine is bitter to the taste." And like Lenin, Uncle taught us not to worry about the "truth offending" but to recognize that "truth is strength."

Recently, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front--the largest political and social organization of our people--also held several successive meetings in the capital of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Qui Nhon City of Nghia Binh Province. Although these were only mid-year meetings for a preliminary summary of the work and not directly aimed at contributing opinions on the draft political report of the Party Central Committee, no one in the present general atmosphere can unintentionally escape this orbit. Nguyen Xien said, "With the Party Congress about to convene and the nation experiencing a moment of difficulty, we cannot sit and be 'old members of the Front' but must assist in a manner worthy of the role of the Front during this historic period."

Especially, the speech of Truong Chinh about the three great lessons has made a deep impression. In this speech of the General Secretary can first of all be seen a lesson in the strict spirit of criticism and self-criticism of the party. The party believes in the people and both good and bad things are told the people without concealment or cover-up. Tu Thuc from Nghia Binh indicated that the people in the home province of Nguyen Hue were extremely moved by the persuasive speech of Truong Chinh, a speech with a strong effect on the heart and the mind to motivate and exhort all classes of the people throughout the country.

Father Vuong Dinh Bich said that Truong Chinh had presented an extremely profound lesson directly related to the work of our Front. Our system will become increasingly stronger if we correctly implement the "tripod" made up of the leadership of the party, the management of the state and the ownership of the people united in the Front precisely in accordance with the spirit pointed out by Truong Chinh.

Mrs. Sau Tuyet of Dong Nai Province requested that the Front rely on that and on Directive 17 to conduct self-criticism and review with the party and the people to see whether it has fully completed its mission and what it has posed to the party and state to alleviate the difficulties of the people.

As individuals with an opportunity to fairly evenly follow the various periods of activity of the Front during the past many years, although each period was different and our understanding is still one-sided, we truly rarely see Front sessions in which are heard strong voices that are straightforwardly and sincerely constructive. From more than 80 year old former ministers to professors, from only "30 year old" laborers to Catholic priests, from a loyal Front cadre to a cadre from the ethnic minority region, etc. Six meetings in three areas. Countless opinions we have not yet summarized. Our notes still have many deficiencies. However, the opinions of truly many forms and shapes have touched upon every field of life. Through these meetings, our greatest return has been to increasingly recognize in Front members the high concept of responsibility of individuals representing the collective ownership rights of the people, individuals close to the people who honestly reflect the aspirations of the people for the party, and who maintain the close relationship between the party and the people, and between the people and the party.

The opinions presented do not stop at reflecting the situation - the production and life situation of the miners in Quang Ninh, the artisans of Hanoi, the farmers of the Mekong River delta, the ethnic minorities in the northern border region, central highlands and Nam Bo, and the compatriots living along the central coast. An explanation of the reason for some of these situations is extremely difficult such as the rice bowl of Minh Hai where not a few people must endure shortages of food! Ba Dao, Chairman of the Provincial Front, said that there are many newly constructed tiled houses in Minh Hai but to whom do they belong? Most of them belong to speculators, high interest lenders, degenerates and deviates. The poor people have become poorer. There is thus a lack of collective ownership. Many administrative cadres were recommended by the Front and elected by the people but then became extremely bureaucratic and authoritarian, oppressed the masses, took bribes, engaged in corruption, misappropriated public property and caused a loss of confidence among the people.

For that very reason, the opinions are concentrated most of all in the first lesson presented by Truong Chinh: It is necessary to use the people as the root. Mrs. Sau Tuyet said, "We must take that to heart. If we do not rely on but disregard the people, how can the revolutionary undertaking advance?"

Dr. Nguyen Van Huong stated his "extremely great apprehension" that the collective ownership mechanism has been clearly promulgated but for some reason the oppression of the Front and the people's council is excessive and protracted

with countless party directives issued but still no correction. The former Minister of Public Health used a disorderly matter in P. Hospital as an example: a party committee member conspired with an unsavory individual on the outside to violate the law and then put the blame on and accused a young woman, causing her to be unjustly arrested and imprisoned for several years.

Attorney Phan Anh thought that at this time, an extremely great current issue is that all the people are oriented toward the Party Congress and contributing opinions to the party. The people, the National Assembly and the Party Central Committee all emphasize the difficulties and shortcomings in economic management. We all know that production is above all and that production is the root but along with promoted production, distribution must be equitable. To have equality requires the right men. We have long been lax in human education; and the education of individuals and cadres, especially cadres with position and power, has been too loose. Many cadres do not respect the law, using their position and power to violate the ownership rights of the people and to commit extremely serious violations of the law. They have forgotten that compliance with the law is primarily compliance with the systemized position and policy of the party. They consider the law an obstacle. This is more serious than the deficiencies in economic management, and from this comes economic violations.

Professor Hoang Xuan Nhi recently returned from France. He stated honestly that he disliked capitalism but recognized that it at least eliminated the feudal aspects of man and respected some of the human dignity. Our revolution, our Uncle Ho and our party have consumed the boundless effort and fine qualities of the our Vietnamese people but we have recently allowed them to decline. Truly distressing. Why are the fine traditions of our forefathers being lost?

Dr. Tran Van Tan of Ho Chi Minh City: We are about to begin the 21st century. There is not much time left. We must prepare men compatible with the coming century, men with new thinking and new behavior. To accomplish this, we must give immediate attention to the fundamental and the long-term aspects, education and science, not simply changing a number of positions and economic policies that only have an effect on immediate life although those things are also extremely necessary. In the Soviet Union, Comrade Gorbachev advocates the renewal of education in order to renew thinking. In the western countries such as France and the United States, there is also a renewal in education. We have been living in the nuclear age and cannot retain the old thinking forever. To achieve new thinking and the new man, it is necessary to begin with the school and from the primary level, not waiting until the children become youths. The Front must also give extreme concern to this fact.

Dr. Le Ba Nhan of Hue evaluated the discrepancies in our education at the present time: with more concern for training individuals to become state cadres and employees than total education and teaching trades. A village can have sufficient level two and three schools but a complete lack of trade schools. Thus, general school graduates have no trade to make a living. College entrance examinations are extremely difficult and only the truly outstanding or the children of those receiving preferential treatment can enter, especially through bribery and therefore usually the offspring of people with money who strive to place their children in college even though they are poor students.

Professor Nguyen Lan of Hanoi stated a case of an examination room in which 36 students sat chewing on their pencils over the test but only one passed. Dr. Nguyen Van Huong also requested a reexamination of the rural education budget in order to promptly raise the intellectual standards of the people, not going on like the present time in which darkness can fall again in many rural areas, especially in the mountain forest regions.

Doctor Nguyen Ngoc Suong of Ho Chi Minh City devoted her remarks to the problem of science and technology. She said: Since the day of liberation, for science and the country, we have thought, tossed and turned, forgotten to eat and lost sleep in worry about what to do to assist in building the nation. We say that the scientific and technical revolution is the key, that the scientific and technical cadre ranks are a precious asset, and that we have ready manpower and resources. Therefore, why can't they be exploited in order to advance the country? Methods must be found. First of all, it is necessary to correctly use the scientific and technical forces. Among you there are those with doctorates and master's degrees, especially those returning from an education in foreign countries, with many thoughts. Many are not used in the proper location or trade and some are even forced to work administrative and miscellaneous jobs. We still don't have a suitable policy for stimulating and motivating them. An urgent task at the present time is to promptly restore the appearance of research colleges and institutes. Because of the need for self-concern for funds, almost like self-sufficiency in research and training, many schools and institutes are producing not a few possibly negative problems, easily harming our young people. (The idea of one intellectual was to turn a college into a fish sauce processing shop in order to acquire a little money). A research institute without research equipment is an "empty" book. Prolonging this situation will adversely affect future generations. To train the ranks of the young, concern must be given first to the advanced training of scientific and technical ranks. At the present time, the leaders are truly shy because they cannot stay in touch with or promptly follow the new things of world science and technology in order to provide better guidance and assistance.

After an exchange of opinions with Doctor Hoang Xuan Sinh on the new international mathematics examination, Doctor Pham Khac Quang expressed a lack of enthusiasm. Why? In previous examinations, our children all won first prizes with an absolute number of points (40) but this time, although they still won first prize, it was with only 34 points. The main reason for this drop of 6 points was a lack of concern for the advanced training of both teachers and pupils, advanced training in spiritual as well as material things. There is no concern in honestly stating that science has proven that to have grey matter, there must be protein. Without sufficient protein, how can there be grey matter for the present and the future? It is an alarming situation.

With the same idea, Professor Le Minh Xuan (Director of the Institute of Traditional Medicine in Ho Chi Minh City) stated that the problem of food and drink for the people is also a fundamental problem of mankind. The party knows and thinks a great deal about the difficult and impoverished lives of the people, and the Front has done the same. However, the fact is that our country is as rich and beautiful as a healthy girl with the beauty and charm causing many countries to look, but our people are poor and in need. Why? We must study

the lessons of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other fraternal countries and act. Cuba like us has an enemy right next to us, and is surrounded on all four sides by water, but has been able to provide 9 million Cubans with an average of one and one-half cows per capita. We have a population of 60 million with much land and many pastures where no stock is raised or where milk cows are raised but the milk is discarded! This old "thirty year old" gentleman then read two lines of a folk song: Difficult but wise, gold buried in places; Rich but inferior, gold poured into the river!

Engineer Nguyen Huu Dinh of Hue also endorsed the need to study Cuba--"Renew or die"--but to renew and to alleviate the present situation, it is necessary to emphasize the collective ownership rights of the people, considering these rights as an aerial line leading us out of this fate.

Referring to the guidance of the General Secretary--to criticize every policy reducing the labor enthusiasm of the masses, creating obstacles and even stagnating production and obstructing circulation--Nguyen Thanh Tho brought up the occurrences of extreme disregard for the non-state economic components while we are asserting that our economy has five components. Family economy and individual economy are encountering extremely many difficulties. He has witnessed areas in which the farmers burn scores of mau of sugarcane. The farmers produce the goods but enjoy smaller returns than those requisitioning and purchasing the goods. At one time watermelons were purchased from the farmers for 4 dong and sold in Saigon for 20 dong. How can this be explained to the farmers? Nguyen Huu Hanh of Ho Chi Minh City also complained: The sugarcane crop was previously abundant but now is in short supply! This is due to the fact that when necessary, the people are motivated to raise this or that crop and animal in abundance. When unnecessary, they are ignored or even strangled to death and future motivation and stimulation is at times successful and at times not. This old general noted that the Front and responsible agencies are concerned about ending the "warlord" situation that has reached hundreds of our banks at the present time. From the provincial and municipal level, the sector and ward level, and even the village and subward level, all have "warlords." Each place has its own style and system.

However, as the General Secretary pointed out, if proper development of democracy is not ensured, the maintenance of concentration is impossible. Thus, Professor Le Chanh Trung stated that the demand for democracy is a demand consistent with the party and esteemed by the people. Democracy goes with the people's welfare. When democracy is stymied, so is the economy. Every nation is the same; when democracy develops, so does the economy. To speak of democracy is to speak of civil rights, human rights and the law. For a long time however, we have not given much attention to legal education for cadres and state employees, much less education for the people to understand how to live and work in accordance with the law. The viewpoint of the party is to truly desire development of the ownership rights of the people and development of elected agencies. The party sets forth position and policy. The state--of which the most powerful agency is the National Assembly--systemizes these into law and the state administrative agencies implement them, or to state it in another way, organize achievement. The people exercise control through the state and the Front, the overall representative of the ownership rights of the

people and the firm support of the state. Recently, we had some extremely fine and correct resolutions from the party but their achievement was marked by mistakes due to subjectivism and simple impatience, causing serious consequences. This was due to an important degree to a lack of true democratic centralism.

Dr. Chu Pham Ngoc Son, after analyzing the scientific aspects of a number of our future economic norms, noted that the Front fully reflects the pressing aspirations of the people and simultaneously must know how to question state agencies about the things that the people feel are unreasonable.

Writer Hoang Phu Ngoc Tuong observed that the party has mentioned the relationship between the administration and the Front but has not clearly systemized it and therefore, the Front holds meetings, talks and listens to itself with no administrative representatives attending. The social atmosphere is heated with the movement of criticism, self-criticism and contribution of opinions to the party. However, it appears that many locations are conducting this work in form only. This must be promptly corrected.

Nghiem Xuan Yem offered the opinion that in the work program for the Front in the near future, the Front must develop its role, as the National Assembly has done, in stimulating state agencies to resolutely correct mistakes and shortcomings, and to truly change the situation in order to answer new expectations of the people. On Front Day (18 November), it is necessary to develop the role of the Front, one of the important factors in ensuring revolutionary victory, the previous democratic national revolution as well as the socialist revolution of today.

In the final analysis, there is the matter of confidence. A mature and experienced gentleman recalled the ancient story of Confucius advising his master Tu Cong that good political work requires three things: enough food, enough men and the confidence of the people. If two of these must be discarded, the confidence of the people is the most important because if the confidence of the people is lost, there is no establishment (if the people have no confidence, it is impossible to stand).

These days the party trusts in the people and tells them the truth, the good and the bad, what has been done and what is still undone. The party relies on the people to overcome the immediate difficulties and to conduct long-term construction. From this, the people have increasing confidence in the party and unite around the party with effective actions and the sincere contribution of critical opinions and proposals to the party.

The party trusting in the people and the people trusting in the party is the nature and an attribute of our system. The weather occasionally has clouds and fog but the sky is always a clear blue.

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CSO: 4209/59

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

HA NAM NINH ATTEMPTS TO CORRECT PARTY MEMBER SHORTCOMINGS

Hanoi NHAN DAN (in Vietnamese: 13 Jul 86 p 1)

[Article by Van Xuyen in the column "Party Building": "Ha Nam Ninh, Atez Self Criticism, Creates New Changes"]

[Text] The Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee, the committees of the district party committees, and virtually all party organizations in the province have rigorously carried out phase one of self criticism and criticism. More than 98 percent of the party members took part in this phase of political activity with a high sense of responsibility. Wherever the conduct of criticism went, party organizations and members urgently concluded the cases and formulated plans for promptly correcting shortcomings.

Reviewing a number of primary levels and comparing with the plan for correcting shortcomings indicate:

Regarding virtue, the primary shortcoming of cadres and party members is the deficiency in organizational concept and discipline typified by the misuse of land, bringing children onto state rolls at variance with policies, and taking advantage of authority to buy valuable, scarce goods at cheap prices or accepting gifts which have the nature of bribes. While the local budget is out of balance and not enough is being collected for expenditures, the provincial people's committee decided to provide assistance to two of the province's cadres who had just retired (each from 200,000 to 250,000 in old currency) so they could build private homes. Because these two comrades are living in homes provided by the state, that decision to provide assistance was in violation of principles, and the standing committee of the provincial party committee issued the decision to cease construction of the two aforementioned homes. In Thanh Lien District there were three district party committee members who without authorization built homes on too wide an area. The children were still small, and the wives who lived in the rural area also asked to be allotted land to build private homes near the organization. The district party committee decided to recover that area of land. Many district cadres who have usurped land in violation of policy have made reimbursement. Cadres and party members in villages and subwards who have usurped land must also be identified and recovered from. Tam Diep District previously

took 120,000 dong from the local budget for key district cadres to buy motorbikes but has now decided to recover the entire amount of money and deposit it in the state budget. The director and chief accountant of the Vu Ban District Foreign Trade Corporation, who colluded with crooked merchants to slip state goods onto the black market, were indicted and imprisoned for 3 to 4 years and all ill gotten goods confiscated. Nam Dinh City, which distributed sewing machine oil in violation of principle causing bad public opinion, had to review point by point and return it. Cadres who took advantage of authority to bring children onto state rolls underwent review by the party committee echelon and administration and were dealt with appropriately.

The provincial party committee conducted an in-depth analysis of the reason for the shortcomings in the case of the broken dike in the Bleu Thuong area of Yen Bang Village, Y Yen District on 13 September 1985, and decided to: discipline and reprimand the standing committee of the district party committee, the Y Yen District People's Committee, and the party committee of Yen Bang Village; dismiss the chairman of the district people's committee; issue a warning to and dismiss the chairman of the Yen Bang Village People's Committee; expel from the party and fire the chief of the district water conservancy bureau; issue a warning to the deputy director of the water conservancy service which is in charge of the dikes.

Ha Nam Ninh was formed by the merger of three provinces more than 10 years ago but, in assigning cadres, is still influenced by "clumsy" thinking. When discussing the decision to reorganize the structure, the provincial standing committee never has the thought to distinguish one locality from another but, in reality, is still obsessed with having a regional reputation and losing solidarity. It therefore must pay more attention to the situation than beginning with cadre standards, which leads to a number of cases of improper assignment. The loss of solidarity due to regionalism between the highlands and the lowlands is still evident in the districts of Nam Ninh, Xuan Thuy, Nghia Hung, Kim Son, and Tam Diep. In some organizations lost solidarity is so serious it has led to a situation in which, from 1979 to the present, no party organization congresses have been held, there is laxity in economic management, and annually there are no meetings of cadres, workers, and civil servants in the unit. The provincial oriental medicine association has cadres who have not worked for the organization for 3 years but who still draw their original salary. A number of units, out of consideration for each other, also let cadres take extended time off with pay. The circumstances cited above, through this phase of political activity, have been clarified and have documented conclusions and regulations on the responsibility for promptly correcting and handling by means of organizational and administrative measures. In general, with the attitude of rigorous review by the party committee echelons and party members along with resolutely correcting shortcomings, the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee has created good public opinion and received the sympathy of the masses.

Coordinating the phase of political activity with reorganizing the structure and creating changes in the socioeconomic situation in the locality, the provincial party committee has consolidated the leadership structure of the 14 districts and towns and 10 departments and sectors, and changed a number of district secretaries and chairmen who were deficient in capabilities and virtue so 14 cadres managed by the province could retire. Alongside expelling people who are degenerate and changed in quality from the party, during this period party installations have admitted 1,114 new party members. Despite encountering difficulties in harvests due to natural disasters and damage from harmful insects and disease, cooperatives in the province, with the springboard of change on the rise, by 30 June had basically finished harvesting the fifth month spring rice and were stepping up production of the tenth month rice. Due to satisfactorily performing the task of encouraging farmers to economize the use of grain and reserve many arts and handicrafts goods for exchange, the entire province has thus far delivered 25,000 tons of paddy to granaries, sown 15,000 hectares of seedlings, plowed the first furrows of 30,000 hectares, covered the early tenth month rice seedlings and finished sowing the main crop.

6915

CSO: 4209/779

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

SHORTCOMINGS, SUCCESSES OF TIEN HAI DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Vu Kiem: "Tien Hai District Corrects Shortcomings"]

[Text] The Tien Hai District Party Committee has conducted phase one of self-criticism and criticism. It has collected 497 opinions from cadres, party members and people, including: collective criticism of the district party committee, 308; individual criticism of district party committee members, 49; criticism of sectors, 99; and 41 recommendations for explanation. Of the 308 criticisms of the district party committee, 60 were for virtue, 51 were for responsibility, 8 were for way of life, and 1 was for solidarity.

There were 172 opinions on the district party committee's leadership behavior, comprised of 35 on authoritarianism and paternalism, 10 on not attentively listening to the masses, 95 on not keeping in close touch with installations, 11 on highly valuing achievements, and 21 on excessive meetings.

Regarding agricultural production, the Tien Hai District Party Committee always affirms this to be the prime front. Therefore, it has concentrated leadership efforts on changing a number of old habits, has started to apply technical advances in the intensive cultivation of rice, and has raised the average yield from 5 tons per hectare during the five years from 1976-1980 to 6 tons per hectare during the years 1981-1985. The level of contribution to the state has also risen from 8,000 to 10,000 tons to 13,000 to 14,000 tons. The district level and a number of cooperatives have built grain funds. Initially, the district has created a number of export items, opening up the correct direction for the coming years. Expansion of handicrafts and small industry is beginning to tap the strength of the locality, use raw materials and sources of gas, open up new sectors for local industry, and make an early contribution to forming the agriculture-industry structure on the district plane.

The district party committee sternly indicated the shortcomings which need to be overcome in the future. Compared with its potential and prominence, the district's agricultural production is developing unevenly and unsteadily and, in some respects, with

delays or even decline. In management there remain many shortcomings, so productivity, quality and effectiveness are not high. Waste is extensive and corruption, authoritarianism, extravagant winning and dining, and bestowing gifts still occur in a number of installations. In the field of agriculture, the number of people failing to deliver products is still extensive and has not been dealt with assiduously.

The foregoing shortcomings are partially due to objective circumstances but are also caused by subjective factors, including primarily the fact that execution of the party's directives and resolutions and the state's policies is not strict and the lack of dynamism and creativity in organizing for accomplishment. A portion of the cadres and party members has deteriorated in fighting strength and lacks responsibility to complete tasks. Several comrades have taken advantage of assigned functions, violated economic management principles, caused losses for the economy, and affected the confidence of the party committee echelon.

Regarding leadership behavior, the workstyle is unscientific and meetings are extensive yet quality is not high. The majority of the comrades in the district party committee are not close to the primary level and therefore do not grasp the situation to help the primary level clear up difficulties promptly.

Developing strengths while simultaneously overcoming shortcomings and correcting weaknesses, creating confidence for cadres, party members and the people, the Tien Hsi District Party Committee has measures for immediately correcting those things which can be corrected; other things will gradually be corrected in the future. At the end of June, the district party committee had achieved the following results: ended wasteful winning and dining and using the bestowing of gifts for favors in all organizations and cooperatives. The district people's committee has promptly issued seven rules and regulations belonging to economic management systems and operational systems on meetings and proceeding properly so installations are unified in putting them into force.

In the ranks of primary level cadres, the district party committee has taken disciplinary action against 49 party committee echelon members, including eight chiefs of cooperatives and eight vice chairmen of village people's committees. The district has taken steps to promptly replace leadership cadres in installations who are deficient in capability or breach discipline. In the initial phase, the district recovered 4 hectares of land that had been usurped, 65 parcels of land where houses had been illegally built (18,000 square meters), 47,000 dong and 5,000 kilograms of paddy gotten through corruption, and 10,000 man days that had been exploited.

The widespread situation in the villages of the district is allocating land and building houses illegally, spending and not managing the budget in strict accordance with procedures, disputing the policy on war invalids and dead, and violating the pol-

icy on planned parenthood. In the villages of Nam Hai, Nam Chinh, and Tay Luong, a number of cadres falsified rosters of war invalids and dead to get paddy and money which was discovered through review and recovered for the state. In Nam Hai Village there were 43 violations of land which were prosecuted. This included the secretary of the party committee who paid for two dwellings (360 square meters) issued improperly. In Vu Lang Village, the people's committee took advantage of its authority to counter state procedures, principles and policies and forced the agricultural cooperative to pay for 20,000 nonexistent man days. Upon review the village party committee recovered and took disciplinary action against the cadres who had done wrong.

Since 1983, the entire district has had 591 cases of cadre and worker recruitment that needed to be reviewed. Eighteen cases in pottery enterprises where contracts were improper were prosecuted immediately. The district has established a council to review labor recruitment and ensure standards, procedures and policies.

The results in the Tien Hai party organization are just the beginning, but they have had a tremendous impact, first of all on the comrades in the executive committee of the district party committee. The prestige of the party committee echelon is increasing and internally the party is unified. Political tasks such as collecting fifth-month rice, mobilizing grain, recruiting military, etc., are completed early with high quality. The district party committee is guiding continued work on the remaining tasks such as collecting materials and goods exploited by individuals, sternly dealing with cadres and party members who breach discipline, and paying public debts between the state and farmers. From now until the congress of the district party organization is held, the district party committee is reorganizing the ranks of cadres from the district to the primary level consistent with the new situation.

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CSO: 4209/779

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

DONG NAI PROVINCIAL PARTY ORGANIZATION PUNISHES PARTY MEMBERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Thien Anh in the column "Advancing to the 6th Congress": "Dong Nai Enforces Discipline Against A Number of Cadres With Errors"]

[Text] After self criticism and criticism, the Executive Committee of the Dong Nai Provincial party organization set forth a number of specific, positive measures to immediately correct shortcomings in virtue. The standing committee of the provincial party committee has determined to submit a number of errors for trial.

Firstly, the hoarding of coffee to obtain the price difference and selling it outside the province is illegal. This case, which occurred in the Bien Hoa Trade Corporation, is related to a number of provincial level organizations, Bien Hoa City, and a number of cadres. The standing committee of the provincial party committee assigned the province's law sectors, together with the standing committee of the Bien Hoa City People's Committee to clarify who advocates, who carries out and who has violated the economic contract principle of selling outside the province without permission of the provincial people's committee. It was decided to bring charges against five cadres who, taking advantage of their state title, engaged in speculation and profiteering: Tran Thi Ngoc, chief of the procurement station of the Arts and Crafts Corporation (Commercial Service); Huynh Thi Hien, deputy director of the Bien Hoa City Food and Beverage Corporation; Nguyen Thi Lap, deputy director of the Arts and Crafts Corporation (Commercial Service); Phan Thi Minh, deputy director of the Bien Hoa Trade Corporation; and Tran Dinh Dang, Thanh Binh Subward Marketing Cooperative, Bien Hoa City. For the remaining cadres and personnel, anyone who, after August 1985, when the province had the order stopping the hoarding of coffee, continued to make a living illicitly will be regarded as intentionally violating the law and will be considered for strict trial. For cadres and personnel who committed violations prior to July 1985, the province has assigned organizations and units to review and take steps to enforce appropriate discipline. Charges have been brought against Nguyen Van Nhin (the younger Nhin), an employee of the finance department of the provincial party committee.

Secondly, violation of economic law by two cadres of the Arts and Crafts Corporation. This case is related to a number of cadres and a number of people in other localities. Those not managed by the province will be assigned to other localities and the Ministry of Light Industry for trial. For Nguyen Xuan My, deputy director of the corporation, and Nguyen Duc Liem, chief of the procurement station of the Arts and Crafts Corporation, bring indictments for the crime of willfully taking advantage of 800,000 dong (old currency) in contracts.

Thirdly, the case of construction of Route 23. This is a case of using contractors to build the road, and having shortcomings in quality control as well as in payments and final accounting for this road.

The standing committee of the provincial people's committee has decided to recover the price difference from cadres who have distributed imported goods at cheap prices such as television sets and motorbikes. Recently, the provincial Import-Export Federated Corporation bought 100 color television sets and distributed: 10 to the Xuan Loc District Party Committee; 25 to the Xuan Loc Trade Corporation; 11 to the Trade Corporation of the Bien Hoa industrial region; and 3 to the Long Dat Trade Corporation. The aforementioned units distributed them to cadres characteristically with special privileges and rights. The standing committee of the provincial people's committee decided that: any cadre who had bought imported goods under the market price (determined by the province) should have to pay the difference; recover television sets the Import-Export Federated Corporation used as gifts which have the characteristic of bribes. The director of the Import-Export Federated Corporation is responsible for fully recovering the difference resulting from the sale of televisions having the characteristic of special rights and privileges and for recovering those presented as gifts, making payment to the state budget before 15 July. As for distribution of imported motorbikes, the province stipulated: one equals 850 kilograms of coffee. All cadres, workers, and civil servants who previously made the exchange but did not reach this level must make up the shortage with an additional amount of coffee. For cadres who bought with cash, redetermine the price of the motorbike based on the coffee purchase price (as agreed) at the time, and the buyer must make up that shortage by paying the state. The final deadline for recovery is 15 July.

The provincial party committee has commended the districts of Long Thanh and Xuyen Moc for having decisions and decisive, prompt actions for correcting shortcomings. It also is guiding all levels of the party in satisfactorily linking the self-criticism and criticism drive with the task of evolving measures aimed toward gradually stabilizing the socioeconomic situation. For the immediate future, it is guiding concentration on and acceleration of production of the summer fall crop over the entire area and on schedule, satisfactorily organizing grain mobilization

(collecting taxes, collecting debts, two-way contracts, and procurement) to achieve the highest level of effort possible, and actively struggling to reform market management in a resolute and uniform way.

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CEO: 4209/779

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

ESSENTIAL POINTS IN 1987 STATE PLAN FORMULATION

Hanoi TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese Jul 86 pp 7-13

[Unattributed article: "Essential Points that Need To Be Firmly Grasped in Building 1987 State Plan"]

[Text] The economic and social development plan for 1987 opens many advantages and new factors in strengthening the economy. However, there are not a few arduous difficulties in the formulation and achievement of this plan, especially in the capabilities of the state to supply various types of strategic and export as well as domestic production materials which have increased but to no great degree. Moreover, due to the need to concentrate on the key objectives and essential products of the economy, the abilities to balance materials for sectors and local areas may be considered as not further increased than the 1986 level. Sectors, localities and basic units must seek every means to apply technical advances, practice thorough conservation of supplies and raw materials and seek additional sources in order to strive to promote production and achieve a rate of increase in the economy of about 8 to 10 percent over last year.

I. Supervision Ideology

With a thorough understanding of the supervision ideology of economic and social development during the 5-year period from 1986 to 1990, formulation and summarization of the 1987 plan must be concentrated on resolving the following essential points:

1. Give priority to the material conditions for an objective of stabilizing the situation. In production, first of all stabilize the primary products, essential facilities and key regions. To achieve this, each sector and each locality must itemize the specific items for highly concentrating energy and material supplies with no diffusion of these aspects, aimed at successfully achieving the fixed objectives of the plan.

Concerning life, it is necessary first of all to stabilize the lives of the cadres, workers, civil servants and armed forces. It is necessary to define a specific commodity fund for this objective in order to sufficiently and promptly supply grain, food and common consumer goods, especially in the locations with large-scale supply requirements (cities, industrial areas, the army, and in the northern border provinces) and in those locations able to swiftly increase the amount of commodity products (high production regions).

2. Complete production rearrangement and end the situation of top-heaviness in production organization with the purpose of effectively using materials, labor and capital and fully utilizing equipment and machine capacity. On that basis, concentrate production conditions for the key enterprises with sufficient economic conditions; concerning those enterprises operating at a loss, the product plan or production course must be changed.

3. Promote and raise the quality of socialist transformation, specifically the active introduction of farmers to production collectives in areas where transformation is incomplete. Concerning production collectives as well as cooperatives in both the north and south, efforts must be made to raise the quality of management, to conduct good product contract work and to strengthen the material base of the collective. Build and strengthen small industry and handicraft cooperatives. Eliminate the commercial bourgeoisie, do away the activities of speculation and smuggling, strictly forbid trade by small merchants in goods and materials under unified state management, and reorganize the small merchants, shifting a portion to production. Strongly develop the network of socialist trade with new quality aimed at occupying about 70 percent of total social retail sales with gradual control of the market and prices.

4. Make strong changes in the introduction of technical advances to production and more closely connect scientific and technical activities with production practice aimed at increasing labor productivity, conserving material, lowering production costs and raising product quality.

5. Promote labor redistribution, first of all the redistribution of labor in place, providing work for that portion of labor without jobs, especially the youths of large cities such as the capital of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, etc. Carry out synchronized and effective methods with the purpose of reducing the rate of population increase.

6. Establish a national financial policy aimed at rationally distributing and redistributing the income of the people, strongly regulating the income of those engaged in illegitimate activities and achieving partial social equality. Efforts must be made to reduce budget overdrafts, strongly reduce the issuance of currency, gradually stabilize the budget and currency, and reduce the imbalance between receipts and expenditures.

7. Establish a new management mechanism with planning as the central issue, ensure concentration and unification of the central government in the most key fields of the economy and simultaneously expand the autonomy of the basic level and local area in production and business. Implement economic accounting and socialist business practices.

8. Ensure the essential requirements of national defense and security, and exploit the capabilities of this force to participate in economic construction.

9. Emphasize the strengthening and development of education, culture, public health and society.

10. Practice thorough conservation in every field, especially in consumption, production and construction. Conservation must become a standard for evaluating the results and quality of activity of basic production and business units.

II. New Planning Mechanism in a Number of Sectors, Economic and Social Fields

In conjunction with guidance on the course of sector and local plan arrangement, while defining the theme for the 1987 plan, all echelons and sectors must firmly grasp the following new stipulations in the planning of a number of economic sectors and fields:

1. Capital Construction Investment

a. During 1987, initially achieve a new investment policy, both mobilizing every source of domestic and foreign capital, and establishing order in capital construction investment. All sources of investment capital must be balanced in the plan in accordance with the following decentralization:

--For the key projects of the national economy, the State Planning Commission and managing ministry will ensure a synchronized capital, material and transportation balance for each project, and the Council of Ministers will assign a plan for each project approved by the ministry.

--For the remaining over-quota projects, the Council of Ministers will assign plans to the ministry, province and city with capital investment norms for each project and the total amount of material supplies for these projects.

--For the under-quota projects of ministries, the Council of Ministers will assign the total amount of investment capital and material supplies to ministries in order for the ministries to decide the project items and to register in accordance with capital construction investment regulations.

--Concerning the capital construction investment of local areas, the Council of Ministers will legally assign the total investment capital (consisting of the local budget capital, and capital subsidized by the central budget), and the major centrally subsidized project items of the local area (the capital that includes construction and assembly capital). The economic and technical arguments of investment projects in the local area must be examined by the sector management ministry before a report is submitted to the State Planning Commission.

b. In accordance with this spirit, the concept of capital investment arrangement for 1987 will be as follows:

--The investment capital of the central budget will be highly concentrated in key projects and the most important objectives of the national economy.

--The capital invested in local projects will first of all rely on the capital and material self-equilibrium of the local area. The central government will only subsidize a portion of the major projects of high economic effectiveness for which local areas cannot achieve self-equilibrium.

--Concerning those in-depth and synchronized investment projects for enterprises engaged in production, it is first of all necessary to mobilize the self-acquired capital of the enterprise and enterprise federation. In cases of capital shortage, consumer loans may be made. The state will only assist with part of the capital for the major large projects with investment priority in the state plan. The investment projects of enterprises must have economic and technical argumentation, have material source equilibrium and be examined by upper echelons. Upper echelons will not assign legal norms in the total amount of investment capital.

c. The capital investment plan must be formulated from the basic level up and be balanced in construction materials and capabilities at each level on the basis of the highest exploitation of capability sources. The central government will ensure the equilibrium of materials under unified state management for the investment capital sources of projects registered during the plan period (including the sub-quota norms). Projects without economic and technical arguments approved by the authorities will not be recorded in the plan and will not have capital issued.

In accordance with the course above, ministries, provinces and cities must consolidate the plans of all capital investment sources of the sectors and local areas, consisting of the concentrated budget capital of the central government and the local area, credit capital, self-acquired capital of the enterprise, capital collected from the people, etc. Of this, the credit capital sent to the state budget will be separated.

Reexamine material waste norms in construction and assembly, survey, design and the use of materials and equipment which are presently still too great; report material and capital investment settlement in accordance with the stipulated system, and recheck designs to eliminate those of a formal and expensive nature inconsistent with economic conditions in order to practice conservation from the very beginning of investment policy achievement.

2. Technical Materials

a. Immediately conduct a review of material and implement unified state management of vital technical materials, concentrate the supply of vital materials on suitable junctions in the central and local areas to achieve distribution in accordance with the plan, and ensure the signing and achievement of timely economic contracts with priority to key enterprises, key regions and the two major cities; forbidding private merchants and businesses of all types from dealing in these types of materials, the material supply plan must be firmly calculated and closely connected with the production plan of each type of primary product and a requisitioning and purchasing plan to keep goods under state control.

For the various types of vital technical material, the State Planning Commission will join ministries in formulating and submitting a balance to the Council of Ministers for approval and assignment of laws to ministries, provinces and cities, in which are clearly recorded a number of primary objectives and missions. Sectors and echelons may not use state supplied materials for joint enterprise, economic association, price difference sales, or arbitrary reallocation of material use objectives to targets outside the stipulated plan. Sectors and echelons, especially the basic economic units, must implement strict

methods to reduce the level of material waste to at least 5 to 10 percent of the 1986 norm.

b. Change the balance mechanism of a number of vital materials:

--On the basis of revising the management mechanism for exports, imports and foreign exchange, the state will give priority to ensuring the insecticide requirements of agricultural production.

--In nitrate fertilizers, a balance with production requirements must be ensured by both central and local sources. The central government will ensure a sufficient balance corresponding to legal grain distribution norms; and the local areas will purchase additional fertilizer through exports and imports.

--Concerning a number of vital products in the Council of Ministers legally assigned list: coal, cement, steel, paper, sugar, cloth, etc., the central government will ensure a balance of primary materials in accordance with the plan with central sources, will assign norms for production and product delivery, and will manage and distribute all products. If a shortage exists, a portion of the products will be assigned to the Ministry of Foreign Trade for export to acquire foreign exchange for the purchase of materials (for those ministries without an export-import corporation). For ministries with an export-import corporation, achievement will be assigned to that corporation under the operational supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

--Regarding the material sources balanced by the central government from the 1987 plan, it is necessary to clarify the powers and responsibilities of the central government and local area in material and goods supply and product distribution, especially concerning those materials and goods used for the purchase and distribution of grain, food and industrial crops for central enterprises and export in accordance with state plan norms.

When submitting reports to the Council of Ministers and State Planning Commission, ministries and local areas must clearly report increases over the previous year and additional work accomplished in excess of the state plan norms, and clarify the level of self-equilibrium and the portion of materials and goods that must be additionally exchanged with the central government and other localities.

c. Methods of assigning material plan norms will generally follow the principle of "Any unit receiving a production plan and product delivery norm will receive a material plan norm."

--In achieving this principle, the material plan norms of central facilities will be assigned directly to the ministry by the Council of Ministers. The material plan norms of basic units locally managed to fulfill a mission for the central government will be handled as follows:

The Council of Ministers will conduct unified and legal assignment of material plan norms directly to the provincial and municipal people's committees along with norms for the distribution of grain, a number of agricultural products for export, etc., while simultaneously informing the concerned ministries (central goods receipt corporations).

Only with this method of assignment is it possible to achieve two-way responsibility in material and goods distribution between the central and local area (counting all materials and goods, including all the equipment, transportation means, electric power networks, etc. of the central government and the volume of local products distributed for the central government).

--Due to the nature of a number of sectors (marine products, transportation, etc.) and a number of regions concentrating on specialized cultivation, the state will conduct additional study to promulgate appropriate regulations.

d. Provincial and municipal people's committees will supervise the production and purchasing of products within the local economy, will bear the responsibility for formulating a material equilibrium plan (consisting of sources of material sent down by the central government and of local sources), and will manage distribution for districts and requisitioning and purchasing corporations.

Sector management ministries will supervise corporations and enterprise federations in the signing of economic contracts with local economic units in the supply of materials corresponding to the volume of products delivered in accordance with the plan and the settlement made with the State Planning Commission.

Material supply ministries will develop and formulate material supply plans, and coordinate with production and communications and transportation sectors in implementing material supply to sectors, localities and consumer units precisely in accordance with state plan norms and with the signed economic contracts. Material supply ministries will report to the Council of Ministers, State Planning Commission and Statistics General Department on plan achievement during each quarter regarding a number of vital materials (steel, gasoline, coal, cement, lumber, chemical fertilizer, etc.) supplied to ministries, provinces, cities, enterprise federations, corporations and key projects.

Management level planning agencies will join statistics and material supply agencies to balance the material account of sectors and echelons.

3. Trade

Thoroughly and fully understanding the spirit of the conclusion of the Tenth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (Fifth Session), the definition of trade plan themes must have a firm grasp of the points below:

a. Goods source mobilization plan

Ministries and local areas will formulate plans in accordance with labor division and decentralization between ministries and between the central and the local area in the requisition and purchase of various types of grain, food, agricultural products, marine products, forestry products, and industrial and small industry and handicraft goods for domestic consumption and for export. A local area producing any kind of product will be responsible and have the right

of managing and supervising the requisition, purchase and consignment of that product and will achieve the norms of distribution to the central government with the assigned ministries; grain, internal trade, foreign trade, food industry, public health, etc. (a production list will be stipulated by the Council of Ministers).

--Local goods sources

+ For goods produced by state-operated industry, it is necessary to follow the principle of delivering them all to state-operated trade and other consumer organizations in accordance with the plan and contract and at the state supervised price. Products produced in excess of the plan and the legal norms must also be sold to socialist trade. In cases where the two parties do not agree on the price, trade will accept the goods for consignment sale or permission will be granted to the enterprise for self-consumption.

+ For small industry and handicraft goods, on the basis of scrutinizing the business registration and production plans, formulate goods control plans with efforts for state-operated commerce and marketing cooperatives to control an absolute majority of products and goods.

+ Concerning agricultural, forestry and marine products: primary goods of export value, serving as raw materials for the processing industry and answering essential consumer requirements such as grain, tea, soybeans, peanuts, coconuts, etc., a plan is necessary to control an absolute majority of the goods output.

Local areas must collect all agricultural taxes, and collect debts and products for delivery to technical services; while simultaneously concentrating the material and goods sources of the central and local areas to expand requisitioning and purchasing in accordance with economic contracts for all the primary products of the collective and individual economies. Purchasing organizations may borrow bank capital to buy production materials and a number of essential consumer goods in advance for the producer in accordance with an economic contract.

Local areas with sources of goods imported by self-acquired foreign exchange and goods sources acquired through joint enterprise and association must include them all in the local commodity stock balance.

--Goods sources of the central government

For goods returned by central government direction, it is necessary to fully calculate the portion returned directly in accordance with plan norms of the Council of Ministers (with a clear record of primary objectives) and the portion returned under ministry and central corporation direction to fulfill the missions of the central government; and ministries and local areas must absolutely use these material and commodity stocks in the proper objective recorded in the state plan, absolutely not using those stocks reserved for one objective in another objective or selling them at a high price to acquire the price difference.

b. In the goods distribution plan, unify equilibrium for the following primary requirements:

--Requirements for transfer to the central government, including the obligatory portion of export goods delivered to the central government. This norm must have equilibrium priority in order to fulfill pledges with foreign countries and to ensure the requirements of national defense and security.

--Local consumer requirements, including the production, capital construction, goods transportation, etc. requirements of the state-operated economic area (including local exports or economic association) and retail sales requirements (following a stipulated listing).

The retail sales plan in the local area is divided into three stocks as follows:

+ A commodity stock for sale at fixed quantities to workers, civil servants and the armed forces consisting of a number of essential goods (grain, meat, fuel, sauces, sugar and soap) within the territorial area.

+ A stock of material and commodities for sale at a stabilized and stipulated price to farmers, artisans, fishermen, salt producers and lumbermen through economic contracts, consisting of production materials, transportation means, construction materials, technical services (mechanical plowing, water pumping, threshing, crop and animal protection, construction project equipment and construction, etc.), and a small number of consumer goods (including grain in areas with shortages) that are required by producers (in accordance with a stipulated listing).

+ A stock of commodities for normal sale at the commercial business price to other recipients in accordance with a price framework of the central government (for those goods that have prices set by the central government) or of the provincial and municipal levels (for those goods that have prices set by the province or city), and with flexible supervision. High-level and nonessential goods will be sold at a flexible and supervised business price to resist speculation and to stabilize prices. Depending on the situation of supply and demand, local areas will take the initiative with suitable formulas through the state-operated trade network and marketing cooperatives to ensure that state goods reach the hands of the consumer.

Regarding the grain equilibrium, it is necessary to ensure the requirements of cadres, civil servants, the armed forces and individuals with stable economic relations with the state with tax paddy and sources purchased by economic contracts; for other recipients, each local area will purchase paddy at a flexible price and sell it at the business price with no loss compensation. The Ministry of Food will reconcile locations with surpluses and shortages.

4. Exports, Imports

Exercising state monopoly in foreign trade, the central government will unify management of foreign exchange in accordance with a unified plan. The export-import plan formulation of sectors and local areas must follow the new export-import mechanism that will be promulgated by the Council of Ministers. Every

export and import activity of sectors and local areas must be included in the plan and reported to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The State Planning Commission and Ministry of Foreign Trade will summarize the overall export and import plan of the entire nation. On the basis of an approved export-import plan, the Ministry of Foreign Trade will issue export and import licenses to sectors and local areas.

a. The export plans of sectors and local areas must be carefully calculated to ensure balance and achievement. Based on obligations and pledges with other countries and on import foreign exchange requirements, the state will assign legal norms on the export value and volume of primary goods for sectors and local areas for a period of 5 years, divided into each year (following a stipulated listing). The state will ensure a balance of primary material conditions for the export mission legally assigned to sectors and local areas. Materials will be balanced in accordance with economic and technical norms consistent with production requirements, in conjunction with the incentive sale of goods and materials in accordance with current policy. The application of cash awards in Vietnamese currency will replace the system of awards using foreign exchange.

Sectors and local areas, based on legal norms of the state, will give priority to balancing conditions for ensuring achievement of assigned export missions. Regarding goods that must be concentrated at export centers (following a list stipulated by the Council of Ministers), sectors and local areas must commission export goods in excess of and outside these legal norms to specialized business organizations of the central government. Sectors and local areas are authorized to commission or directly export other goods in accordance with stipulations.

b. The import plans of sectors and local areas must reflect all import activities by all sources of foreign exchange. The import plan of a sector or local area must originate from the requirements and capabilities of foreign exchange equilibrium, give priority to importing raw materials and supplies for production, ensure the requirement of protecting domestic production, and be consistent with the consumption policies of the state.

For goods that must be concentrated at import centers (in accordance with a list stipulated by the Council of Ministers), sectors and local areas will have an approved import plan and must commission imports to specialized business organizations of the central government.

5. Wages and labor

a. Labor population

--To ensure the objective of reducing the rate of population growth by 1990 to from 1.6 to 1.7 percent, synchronized methods are needed: propaganda, education, public health technology, a policy system and achievement organization. Especially, lowland provinces, cities and concentrated industrial areas, based on annual birth rate guidance directives, must calculate methods for ensuring

investment requirements to construct public health service complexes and to train cadres to support the family planning work in order to achieve a rate of population growth below the international average.

Provincial and municipal planning committees must restore and properly implement the local social labor balance, emphasizing labor rearrangement within each district and province to exploit in place potential.

There must be strong changes in the distribution and use of social labor during 1987. Local areas must urgently achieve local exchange up to the district level, implement coordination between sending and receiving provinces, immediately develop preparations such as inspection, specific planning and design, and establish economic and technical argumentation for new economic points; from that, calculate the amount of capital construction (field reclamation and construction, water conservancy construction, communications routes, etc.), and the volume of construction of public welfare projects (schools, offices, dispensaries, stores, etc.) and housing, water wells, etc. to support the people.

A thorough understanding of the motto "The state and the people working together, the central and the local areas working together" is necessary. When formulating synchronized plans and methods in capital, grain and materials for the new economy, the portion of local self-equilibrium and that for which the local area suggests central support must be clarified. The state will assign synchronized plans on labor and population distribution norms in conjunction with methods of material assurance provided by the central government.

b. State area wages and labor

The state area wage and labor plan must be established on the basis of business and production rearrangement, simplifying the management apparatus, and reducing the administrative staff organization with an objective of productivity, quality and effectiveness.

Guidance must be given subordinate basic production and business units in establishing and reexamining labor norms and wage expenditure levels; reorganizing and reviewing norms for the basic units and simultaneously consolidating the wage and labor plans of ministries and local areas for submission to the State Planning Commission to summarize, balance and present to the Council of Ministers.

Concerning those basic production and business units that have not yet or have no conditions for establishing norms, guidance must be given in formulating a wage fund plan on the basis of a functional breakdown closely connected to the production and business plan.

Ministries, general departments, provinces and cities will assign guidance norms on labor and wage funds compatible with the business and production volume of subordinate units.

Regarding key enterprises of the central government, following the spirit of (draft) Resolution 306 of the Political Bureau, the State Planning Commission

will coordinate with managing ministries in reviewing wage expenditures and provide guidance in formulating wage fund plans compatible with the production and business volume. During the situation of still implementing a system of supply at fixed amounts, the direct upper echelon management agencies of enterprises must continue to assign guidance norms on the number of workers and civil servants in the plan.

For administrative and task organizations, ministries and local areas will formulate plans for rearranging, reorganizing and simplifying the staff organization for submission to the Council of Ministers. On that basis, the Council of Ministers will assign legal norms on the maximum number of laborers used during the year in state managed sectors and the work of ministries and general departments, and will assign the maximum number of laborers used in state managed sectors within the provinces and cities.

The State Planning Commission will assign wage fund guidance norms for administrative and task sectors to ministries and general departments for management and assignment of staff organization guidance norms to the task organization sectors concerning provinces and cities.

6. Product Costs, Prices, Finance, Credit and Cash

Ministries, general departments, provinces and cities will supervise subordinate basic units in formulating and summarizing product cost and circulation expense plans in order to define profit levels and the fund items that must be deposited in the budget in accordance with legal norms.

a. Product cost and circulation expense plans must be formulated precisely in accordance with the decisions of the Council of Ministers on the product cost and circulation expense accounting and plan formulation system (to be promulgated). Specifically, they must be based on approved economic and technical norms, and purchase and sales prices managed precisely in accordance with the policy and system of the state, eliminating invalid and irrational expenses, reducing depletion rates, and practicing conservation in order to lower product costs and circulation expenses by about 10 percent compared with the achievement level during 1986.

b. The State Planning Commission will coordinate with the State Price Commission and related sectors to summarize and promulgate plan calculation price lists in order for ministries and local areas to have a basis for unifying 1987 plan calculation, comprising three price systems: material wholesale prices, retail prices and requisition and purchasing prices, with average price levels and regional price levels.

c. The State Planning Commission will coordinate with the Ministry of Finance and State Bank to summarize and present budget, credit and cash plans (including foreign exchange) to the Council of Ministers for assignment of plan norms in accordance with current stipulations.

--The budget plan must fully calculate all methods and aspects for increasing sources of revenue and reducing expenses; carry out full and proper collection

of taxes (agricultural, industrial, commercial, etc.) and other sources of revenue for the budget; practice thorough conservation and expense reduction in capital construction such as the construction of meeting halls, offices, athletic fields, markets, etc., reduce administrative expenditures, practice conservation in national defense and security, and reduce administrative staffs, etc. in order to advance toward a balanced receipt and expenditure budget.

--The credit and cash plan must set forth active methods to mobilize sources of idle money in agencies, enterprises, cooperatives and among the people for the state budget in order to ensure the activities of production and business units, to achieve strict cash management, to swiftly increase capital rotation, and to expand settlement formulas by shifting fund items and limiting the level of cash distribution.

7. Science and Technology

The 1947 scientific and technical plan must specially emphasize the missions of test manufacturing and experimentation, application of technical advances, ensuring and raising the quality of commodity products and concentrating the course on raising the use coefficient and capacity of machinery, equipment and means; conserving and reducing the attrition level of raw materials, supplies, energy and labor per product unit; increasing the use value of products and goods; increasing abilities to self-supply technical equipment (equipment and spare parts); and using raw materials and supplies from domestic sources.

--The scientific and technical plan must be consolidated in the economic and social plan of the ministry, province and city.

The economic and scientific and technical agencies of ministries (planning departments and scientific and technical departments), provinces and cities (planning committees and scientific and technical committees) must study, unify and express in the economic and social plan the following primary themes: the scientific and technical research missions; standard formulation mission; the mission to ensure and raise product quality; and the mission to apply scientific advances.

--Concerning the technical material plan requirements for developing missions of research, test manufacturing, experimentation and application of technical advances, ministries, provinces and cities must achieve self-equilibrium to the maximum degree through various contract and association forms in research. The portion of technical materials requested for state supply will be defined based on the increase in quantity, quality and commodity product nature through application of technical advances, and this portion must be expressed in the state plan.

8. Culture and Society

The state plan and plans of local areas must properly define the development rate and a rational rate of relations between the economy and education, culture and society; and between areas and population components.

Ensure material requirements for the educational, cultural and social fields with the capabilities of all central and local areas and the people assisting to exploit the economic potentials of cultural and social sectors in order to supplement and maintain the activities of the sector.

--The central government will directly supply a portion of treatment drugs with import sources. Following the management of the Ministry of Public Health, local areas must provide an additional balance to ensure treatment drugs for the people.

--The state will achieve newsprint equilibrium in accordance with the product structure. The specific distribution of newsprint must be unified with the plan for publishing and managing political, cultural and ideological themes.

--Improve the movie sector management mechanism. The distribution and projection of films must be economically audited with special consideration given to some areas (the highlands and islands).

--Expand capabilities to export books, newspapers and cultural goods to both support the diplomatic mission and to increase sources of foreign exchange for the highest level of self-equilibrium.

9. Coordinate the Economy with National Defense and Security

a. Army units, especially those stationed in the local areas, must formulate plans for the army to participate in economic work and plans to ensure the living standards of the army from the basic level up on the basis of successfully exploiting available material, capital and equipment capabilities consistent with the actual conditions in each location with the purpose of assisting to resolve the task of ensuring the living standards of the army. Attention must be given to various plan aspects such as: assigning land and forests to military units for management, to plant and maintain forests, cut firewood, raise grain and food crops, and develop stock raising and processing; using national defense industry to produce export goods; and participating in the construction of economic and cultural projects.

b. The Council of Ministers will have specific stipulations on ensuring the living standards of the armed forces. In principle, the armed forces must achieve in kind supply precisely in accordance with stipulated fixed quantities. The state will assign plans for ensuring the living standards of the armed forces to ministries, provinces and cities in accordance with product listings, quantities, types and unified and stable prices. Ministries and local areas are responsible for fully complying with state plan norms on in kind supply of the army and public security forces, not for any reason refusing goods assignment or reducing the supply level. Priority must be given to the sufficient supply of goods and quality goods for the army, first of all the forces on the front line. At the same time, the armed forces must achieve an agricultural production and stock raising plan for partial self-sufficiency in accordance with norms assigned by the state.

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN PAST 6 YEARS CITED

OW300751 Hanoi VNA in English 0657 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 30 Oct—Over the past six years, Vietnam's agricultural production has overcome many difficulties caused by adverse weather conditions and obtained remarkable achievements.

Its food output rose from 15.07 million tons in 1981 to 18.2 million tons in 1985. Of these figures, rice output increased from 12.55 million tons to 15.7 million tons, maize from 115,500 tons to 590,000 tons and soybean from 56,400 tons to 86,000 tons.

Along with the development of food and subsidiary food crops, Vietnam's live-stock breeding has also made notable progress: the pig herd rose from 10,049,000 in 1981 to 13,000,000 in 1985; poultry from 69,800,000 to 92,000,000; cattle from 4,140,000 to 5,200,000. Fish output increased from 500,000 tons in 1981 to 800,000 tons last year.

Over the past six years, more than 30 new high-yield crop varieties have been recognised and put into mass production and many modern farming techniques applied.

These achievements result from the great efforts of farmers backed by the party and state's judicious economic policy, the assistance of socialist countries, the Soviet Union in particular, and other friendly countries and international organizations, including the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

VIETNAM

VNA DETAILS NATION'S INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

OW011632 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 1 Nov--The Hai Phong engineering plant has successfully test-produced machines capable of cutting 8-mm steel sheets and looms, each with a capacity of 150 towels a shift. It plans to put these new products into mass production.

--A 120-ton automated barge 52 metres long, 10.5 metres wide and eight metres high has been launched to facilitate the transport of passengers and goods across the Tam Bac River in Hai Phong port city.

--Since early October, the Coc Sau coal mine in the northeastern border province of Quang Ninh has extracted 7,000 tons of coal and moved 24,300 cubic metres of earth and rock, up by 10-15 percent over the plan.

--In the first 15 days of October, the Bin Son cement plant in Thanh Hoa Province, south of Hanoi, produced 30,000 tons. On average, it turned out 2,000 tons of cement a day, up by 60 percent over the plan.

--The 400-ton freighter Tam Bac 01 of the coastal transport enterprise under the ministry of communications and transport has blazed a water route totalling almost 3,000 kilometres from Viet Tri port, north of Hanoi, to the Ca Mau sea port in Vietnam's southernmost province of Minh Hai.

--The Ha Noi polytechnic has succeeded in producing cast iron by melting iron ore from the Thai Nguyen mine and scrap iron gathered from electric furnaces. This method has saved a large quantity of coke which is badly needed in Vietnam's metallurgy. The furnace is capable of producing 160 tons of cast iron a year.

--The Ho Chi Minh City University has produced alkyl sulphate from coconut, tung and rubber essential oils to supply raw materials for producing industries.

--The Vaccine Institute in Da Lat, a famous hill resort in the central highlands provinces of Lam Dong, has put into mass production various vaccines against

children's common diseases, it was built with the assistance of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

--In the first nine months of this year, the frozen shrimp factory in the central Vietnam province of Binh Tri Thien turned out 250 tons of frozen fish and [words indistinct] 8.7 percent over the 1986 plan.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

NEW MOSCOW-HANOI AIR ROUTE

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 86 p 137

[Text]

The Soviet Union has opened a new military air transport route between Moscow and Hanoi by way of Afghanistan and India. There were two possible flying routes after passing India, one passing over Burma and Laos and the other flying over the Bay of Bengal down to the Malacca Strait and then onward to Vietnam.

Sankei Shimbun — a Japanese news daily which often reflects the Defence Agency's thinking — cited "international military sources" to back up its story.

The Soviet Union had in the past been using a route which took its aircraft to Vietnam from Siberia by way of the South China Sea. This route is now under complete electronic surveillance, with the United States, South Korea, Japan, China, Singapore and other countries in the region operating ultra-sophisticated radar networks to monitor air traffic.

The inauguration of the new route however, makes it almost impossible for these countries to monitor Soviet air activities to and from Vietnam.

Sankei Shimbun could not however immediately confirm which of the two possible air routes Vietnam-bound Soviet military aircraft are now using.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

VIETNAM

READERS' LETTERS COMPLAIN ABOUT NUISANCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jul 86 p 2

[Series of letters in the "Through Readers' Letters" column]

[Text] Too Many Material Supply Corporations

Nguyen Dien (Ha Nam Ninh)

In addition to the four central corporations stationed in Ha Nam Ninh, which directly supply approximately 60 percent of the principal types of materials in the plan, there are in the locality about three to four more corporations which perform the service of supplying materials of various types for crops and livestock.

The establishment of many such corporations makes the supply of materials pile up frequently, many types of material turn over slowly, and circulation fees increase. The industrial materials corporation and the handicrafts and small industry village federation materials corporation just supplied 20 percent of the total materials in the plan, but circulation fees through each corporation increased from 8 to 10 percent. Some corporations supplying materials have not prepared places for goods and units which come to pick up the goods have to look for their own means of transportation, which is very annoying.

What is worrisome is that the corporations want to reserve for themselves the right to distribute. As a result, the source of materials to pour in from the central government is dispersed, each place issues according to separate requirements and does not correctly fulfill plan norms, the supply of materials makes many enterprises and worksites unstable and unable to complete the production or construction plan. In the face of this situation, it is recommended that planning be redone in order to unify the supply of each type of essential material for production and business operations at the grassroots level.

Many Markets Sell Moonshine

Xuan Cham (Thanh Hoa)

Traveling to the south of Thanh Hoa City, through the Khoa Tru-ong, Truc Lam, Chao, Ghep, and Luu Ve markets, we see very many people selling rows of liquor but with no hassle or questions. The number of people selling moonshine daily in the Cong market,

the Kho market, and the Ghep market has risen to 30 or 40 people. The cakes sold in these markets are all made from rice. This is the area specializing in growing many sweet potatoes and crops with other flour, but no habit of using these types of subsidiary food crops in making cakes has been created. Rice is scarce. If it is used to make liquor and cakes, the aforementioned areas will frequently be in dire straits over grain.

Organize and Rearrange These Theatrical Troupes

Villages in Cau Ke District (Cau Long) are crazy about Vietnamese classical theater. Every time they hear about a theatrical group performing they eagerly go to the theater. Recently, many people have returned very displeased because most of the groups visiting the villages and districts this time have been formed by private individuals, performances are poor, and the content of plays has had nonpolitical, uncultural parts, yet no responsible organization has taken charge and investigated.

Cau Long Province has 8 to 9 such troupes. The troupes have performers who can sing and they follow any troupe that pays well; some people have evaded their labor obligations to go peddle their singing. The "theater managers" cleverly curry favor with the organizations in charge of local culture in order to make a living easily. Wherever they go they need only present proof from the administration that they are practitioners of the trade and put on the show no matter how bad.

We hope that the culture and information sector organizes and rearranges the aforementioned theatrical troupes.

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CHRONOLOGY

VIETNAM

VNA TRANSMITS CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN OCTOBER

OW030843 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 3 Nov 86

["Main Events in October"--VNA Headline]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 3 Nov--

Oct. 1--A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation for 1986-1987 between Vietnam and Albania was signed here.

Oct. 2--A delegation of the M.P.L.A. Workers' Party and government of Angola headed by Kundy Paihama, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and cabinet minister, arrived for an official visit.

Oct. 3--A Vietnamese table-tennis team left here for China to attend the 8th Asian table-tennis championship held in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, China.

Oct. 5--The 27th annual conference of the leaders of socialist countries customs offices concluded in Ho Chi Minh City after six days sitting.

Oct. 6--Minister Vo Dong Giang, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 41st UN General Assembly, spoke at the Oct. 6 general debate.

Oct. 8--A project on prawn and brackish animal rearing in Nghia Binh Province with the financial assistance of the U.N. development programme was signed here.

Oct. 9--Didier Bariani, secretary of state attached to the ministry for external relations of France, paid a visit here.

Oct. 10--Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach gave an interview to A.F.P. correspondent.

[Words indistinct] day conference of directors of museums of revolutionary history and workers' movement of socialist countries closed.

Oct. 12--A get-together between Vietnamese peace activists and a visiting delegation of the Swedish-initiated movement "great march for peace" was organized in Hanoi.

Oct. 13--The 3rd conference of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea sub-commission for transport and communications cooperation closed after a week-long sitting.

Oct. 14--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong sent greetings to the world congress for international year of peace.

Chairman Pham Van Dong received a visiting delegation of the movement "great march for peace" headed by Ms. Yvonne Fagergerg, member of the Swedish organization for children relief and the Swedish Social Democratic Party.

--Chinese troops fired 35,000 artillery and mortar rounds on Thanh Thuy village, Vi Xuyen district, Ha Tuyen Province.

Oct. 15--Chinese troops fire 3,000 artillery and mortar rounds on 22 populated places in Vi Xuyen district, Ha Tuyen Province.

--The Vietnamese and Lao delegations to the 41st U.N. General Assembly Session issued a joint statement on the "situation in Kampuchea" during the U.N. debate on this issue.

Oct. 16--Mr S.I. Zakhairiev, representative of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization in Vietnam, and Mrs Zakhairiev gave a reception here on the 6th world food day and the 41st founding anniversary of F.A.O.

--A protocol on the F.A.O.'s assistance in capital and equipment to carry out a project of developing artemia for rearing aquatic animals in the Mekong River delta, was signed here.

Oct. 18--The party organization of the Vietnam People's Army closed a six-day congress in preparation for the upcoming Sixth national C.P.V. Congress.

--Truong Chinh, general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the State Council, received Soviet Ambassador D.I. Kachin who informed him of the Reykjavik meeting between Soviet party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Oct. 19--Truong Chinh, general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the State Council, spoke at the congress of the Hanoi party organization.

--A chinese infantry regiment conducted land grabbing attacks on Vi Xuyen district, Ha Tuyen Province.

Oct. 20--National Assembly chairman Nguyen Huu Tho gave an interview with Hanoi-based TASS correspondent on the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik.

Oct. 21--Vietnam leaders extended their condolences to their Mozambican counterparts over the death of Samora Moises Machel, president of the F.R.E.L.I.M.O. party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Oct. 23--A high-level delegation of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization led by its Secretary-General Nouri Abdel Razzak arrived for a visit to Vietnam.

--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received representatives of the Hanoi-based U.N. agencies on the occasion of the 41st founding anniversary of the United Nations.

Oct. 24--A plan on cultural and scientific cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union for 1986-1990 was signed in Hanoi.

Oct. 27--The Vietnamese government released 113 Chinese fishermen who had intruded into the territorial waters of Quang Ninh and Haiphong.

--The 21st aviation conference of the socialist countries was held from October 21-27.

Oct. 28--A "month of friendship and cooperation" between the Vietnamese and Soviet Trade Union organization was launched by the secretariat of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions.

--All central and Hanoi offices flew flags at half-mast in mourning Mozambican President S.M. Machel, who died in an air crash.

Oct. 29--Soviet Ambassador D.I. Kachin called a press conference here in anticipation of the 69th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution.

Oct. 31--An agreement on scientific cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia for the 1986-90 period was signed here.

--Vietnam received emergency aid to storm-stricken provinces of Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh from the British Committee for Medical and Scientific Aid to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the Caritas and the Diakerisches Werk, various Soviet mass organizations, the Vietnamese fraternity organization in France, the U.N. development program, the Bulgarian Red Cross, the F.A.O., the U.N. Children's Fund, etc.

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